The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

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SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1931 VOLUME 57, NUMBER 1

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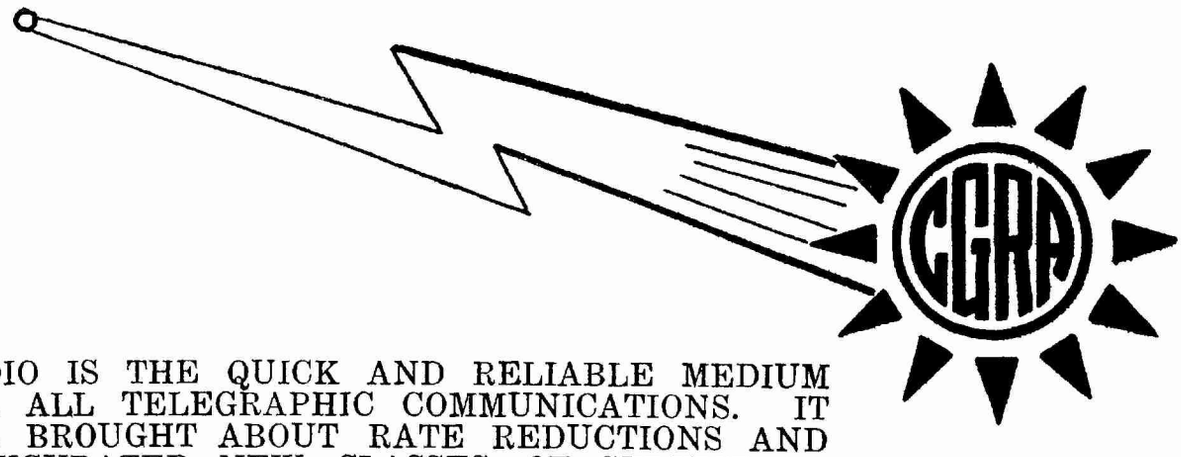

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WASHINGTON OFFICE

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LOCAL CZARIST ORGAN AND THE FRENCHTOWN GAMBLERS

FOR a considerable period one of the local White Russian papers published in the Shanghai French Concession, known as the *Shanghai Vremia*, has been publishing articles of an "anti-American" character, the reason for which was not clear until last week when the editor published a broadside attack on *The Review*. The attack was inspired by recent articles which have appeared in *The Review* regarding the gambling scandal in the local French concession. The last article called attention to certain unsavory conditions in the United States such as bootlegging, gambling, gang-warfare and similar things and suggested that in view of this situation *The Review* should keep quiet about the local gambling and vice-scandal in the French Concession. While admitting that the vice situation is serious in certain parts of the United States, we do not seem to see how this can be used to justify conditions existing in the Shanghai French Concession. Also, it does not appear entirely clear why a newspaper published by and for the perusal of Russian emigrees residing in Shanghai should be used for the purpose of defending a gambling and vice situation which obviously must attract customers from among the Russian emigrees themselves, persons of small financial resources who obviously cannot afford to be victimized. The *Review's* criticism of vice conditions in the Shanghai French Concession, aside from moral considerations, has been inspired by the same reasons which caused this journal to criticize the operation of similar commercialized gambling institutions in the adjoining International Settlement: that this is no business for Europeans to be engaged in under the protection of foreign flags on Chinese soil; that the operation of such resorts is illegal under Chinese law as well as the laws of most foreign countries represented in China; that the continued use of the foreign concessions as bases for the operation of such illegal, open commercialized gambling resorts is bound, sooner or later, to cause the various foreign governments to withdraw their diplomatic protection. Aside from horse-racing the Chinese authorities have driven all commercialized gambling resorts from territory under their control until it is no longer possible to find such places operating in Chinese

territory anywhere, despite the well known Chinese weakness for gambling. But as these resorts have been driven out of Chinese territory, they have found protection under various foreign flags in the foreign concessions. Two years ago the British authorities in control of the International Settlement closed a foreign gambling place on Bubbling Well Road and early this year they forced a closure of the dog-gambling resorts. Now it appears that other commercialized gambling resorts have been opened in the French Concession, the general effect being to make the Chinese people all the more determined to eliminate these foreign administered areas which harbor activities which are illegal under Chinese laws.

CAN THE LEAGUE LIMIT THE PRODUCTION OF NARCOTICS?

MANY persons who have opposed the League of Nations on international political grounds have, nevertheless, given that organization support in the belief that the League might serve as an organ for the solution of certain pressing human problems that do not come within the scope of politics. Among these problems is the control of narcotics, a timely subject due to the opening at Geneva on Wednesday of last week of the international conference for the limitation of narcotics. The *United Press* report stated that 51 nations were represented, including China, America, Germany, Japan, Great Britain, France, Portugal, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Portugal, etc. Chief interest was attached to the re-introduction by the American delegation of the so-called American plan for the control of narcotics by limiting production at the source. It was thought that the American proposal might carry greater weight this time because the United States Government has demonstrated that it is possible for a sovereign nation to limit production of morphine, heroin, cocaine and other habit-forming drugs to the legitimate medical needs of the country. But while America has restricted production of such drugs by American manufacturers it also is known that the "dope" habit has been growing in the United States due to the activities of the "international dope ring" which smuggles these products about the world from certain countries which do not restrict production. This constitutes a leading motive for America's attempt to induce all nations to restrict drug production to legitimate medical needs. According to the *United Press* report the chief producers of narcotic drugs at the present are Holland, France, Germany, Switzerland, Japan and Turkey. The last attempt to induce these nations to agree to a "quota" failed largely due to the refusal of Turkey to concur. It was shown that drug-manufacture in Turkey alone is equal to approximately one-third the world's needs. The reason it has heretofore been impossible to obtain action through the League of Nations has been the fact that most of the nations which support the League have a vested interest in the production or sale of habit-forming drugs. For while six nations, Holland, France, Germany, Switzerland, Japan and Turkey are primarily interested in the production of narcotics, some of these same nations as well as two others, Great Britain and Portugal are also interested in the production and sale of opium in their Far Eastern colonies. Every European and Japanese colony in the Far East from Japanese Formosa and British Hongkong to French Indo-China and the Dutch East Indies are partially supported from the revenues of official opium monopolies. The only colonial administration in the Far East that does not maintain an opium monopoly is America in the Philippines, but the existence of opium monopolies in the nearby European colonies of Hongkong, Borneo, Indo-China, Straits Settlements and Dutch East Indies, are making it increasingly difficult to restrict the dope trade in the Philippines due to the smuggling menace. While the claim always is made that these monoplies are maintained for the purpose of restricting drug-consumption among the native peoples, the real reason is based upon revenue considerations, this being the easiest way of financing colonial administrations. It is this situation which has caused many of China's political leaders to look favorably upon the "monopoly system," the reason being that China has always constituted the chief dumping-ground for both opium and narcotics. China is already a large producer of opium and the likelihood exist that she may also become a leading producer of narcotics unless some method can be worked out for the international control of the production of habit-forming drugs.

VIEWS OF SENATOR BORAH ON INTERVENTION

SOMETIME ago one of the local newspapers published a brief dispatch from Washington which quoted a statement by William E. Borah, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, on the question of intervention as a means of protecting the lives and properties of American citizens residing in foreign countries. *International Digest* (New York) for April reprinted Senator Borah's statement which appeared originally in *The Rotarian*, organ of Rotary International, Chicago, of which the following paragraphs should be of special interest to American residing in China:

> "I am in favor of protecting commerce in so far as can be done through peaceful means, under legal procedure. I do not want to rely upon force or depend upon force if there is any way among men to avoid it. I look upon every effort to bring about a reign of law instead of a reign of force as helpful to every other scheme for peace.....In any effort to protect the life and property of a citizen in a foreign country when in danger, that effort should be free from aggression or deliberate interference with the domestic affairs of foreign governments or their peoples. It should proceed upon a scrupulous regard for the independence and sovereignty and rights of foreign governments and peoples. All such efforts should be those of cooperation and stability, not of aggression and destruction.
>
> "When citizens of one country seek investments in other countries, or travel abroad, they are under obligations, both by international law and every principle of justice, to submit themselves to the laws, courts, and institutions of that country and abide by and act in accordance with them. And it is only when government itself is unable to function or when such discrimination is practiced or lawlessness prevails as to amount to an attack, or threat of attack, upon life or property, that a government is justified in interferring or extending its protection.
>
> "Some investors assume, when they go into other countries, particularly backward countries, that they

carry with them as a part of their citizenship to be guaranteed and assured to them by their home government, the standards and practices and rules and enlightened principles of their home country. I submit, such an assumption is not only based upon no principle of international law, but is rank injustice to the tax-payers and citizens who remain at home. They accept the ordinary risks and conditions of those countries when they choose to enter, and with them they must be content so long as they wish to reside or remain in such countries...."

THE STORY OF WANG LUNG, TYPICAL CHINESE FARMER

IT'S an unfortunate situation that books published abroad are usually so expensive when they finally reach Shanghai book stores that they are beyond the reach of average Chinese purchasers; hence one seldom is able to find out what Chinese readers really think about the mass of novels, political and scientific treatises dealing with China which are published abroad. This remark is inspired by Pearl S. Buck's recent novel, "The Good Earth," published by the John Day Company, New York. So far as we know the book has only been reviewed by one Chinese journal, *The Nation* (April 8), and apparently it was written by a foreigner. Sometime ago *The China Weekly Review* reprinted a review of "The Good Earth" which originally appeared in Time Magazine, wherein it was stated that Mrs. Buck's book might have been written about a peasant-farmer of any country. It is true that such stories have been woven about the lives of peasants of practically all countries, but only a few of such stories have lived due to the insight of their authors into their subjects. Mrs. Buck's novel has done just that in admirable degree, hence our sincere desire for a genuine Chinese viewpoint on the book. Since "The Good Earth" was selected by the Book-of-the-Month-Club, a book-marketing organization of the United States, it was given wide distribution thus assuring perusal by thousands of readers who will base their ideas of Chinese peasant life upon the experiences of Wang Lung. One well known English reviewer classed "The Good Earth" as the best novel in the English language in the past five years and we are inclined to concur in that view, but as stated, we would like to know what the Chinese themselves think of it. Mrs. Buck, who is the wife of Prof. John Lossing Buck, head of the department of farm management of the Nanking College of Agriculture and Forestry has been in an excellent position to learn about the lives of Wang Lung and his peasant associates. Formerly Mrs. Buck was a resident of northern Anhwei, hence her story of Wang Lung deals with that section of China and also with Nanking where she followed Wang Lung and his family after they had been forced out of their native district due to famine. Wang Lung pulled a ricksha in Nanking while his wife and children begged on the streets for a few coppers with which to sustain bare existence. A fortunate incident, the looting of a rich Chinese home provided the wherewithal for a return to the native district—and the land—the source of all things in China. In a note about her book, Mrs. Buck said,

"What I have tried to do is not merely to portray the life of a Chinese farmer. I have tried to portray the beginning of a family, what we call here in China a 'great family.' These families almost without exception begin on the land and through some bit of luck get a start and gradually rise off the land. After two or three generations as the family leaves the land entirely, it begins to be decadent and sinks again, or rather breaks up and disintegrates. This long, wave-like motion of rise and fall of families has been characteristic of this civilization of the Orient.

"Such a portrayal I feel cannot be put into the pages of a short book—there is something almost cosmic about it. My two critics, to whom I gave the book without coment except to say I wanted it shorter and wished for their suggestions as to places to cut, felt that there was no place to cut without breaking the the chain of events, each dependent on the other in the picture I have tried to make. The latter part of Wang Lung's life moves slowly because it must, for deep changes are taking place through apparently slight incidents, yet each of which has its place in the weaning of his family away from the land and the beginning of the upward rise of the wave.'

Rumors have come to us that some foreign missionaries have not approved of "The Good Earth," basing their ojections on certain passages which allegedly depict in too vivid fashion the sex-life of Wang Lung. Our only comment on such objections is that they are all to the credit of the author who obviously has dis-associated herself from her missionary surroundings in the writing of the book. This is an evidence of real genius, for "The Good Earth" is certainly not propaganda of either pro or anti-missionary endeavor, but is a real story of Chinese life which will do more for the creation of genuine sympathetic interest in Chinese life than anything that has appeared recently or which is likely to appear in the near future—unless of course, Mrs. Buck duplicates her present achievement in her next book, upon which we understand, she is now working. A careful perusal of "The Good Earth" will show that Mrs. Buck, unlike many missionaries, really lived in China and absorbed her surroundings. Certain passages in the book could not have been written had Mrs. Buck not enjoyed the confidence of her associates, particularly the Chinese peasant women who unfolded their experiences to her seeing eyes. This is why we hope some of our Chinese readers will read the book and then let us know what they think of it.

Tension Between Fascists and Roman Catholics

A tense situation has arisen between the Italian (Fascist) government and the Roman Catholic church. Fascists end of last week began attacking churches in Rome and now all offices of Catholic organizations and institutions in Rome have been closed by order of the Italian Government. Police are entering and taking possession of all documents. It is explained that the Italian Government has taken this step in consequence of the recent disturbances, and that it is a purely provisory measure (otherwise it would have been a violation of the Concordat between Italy and the Holy See).

Following the action of the police, the heads of the institutions immediately went to the Vatican to confer with the Pope, taking whatever articles they could, such as the Papal flag and certain religious articles.

The Eucharistic Dioceson Congress which was to have been held in Rome during the week has been cancelled.

Anti-Fascists Sentenced

The leaders of the secret anti-Fascist organization of intellectuals at Milan, Professor Rossi and Dr. Bauer, have been senteneed to 20 years' imprisonment by the special court for the protection of the Fascist State. Other members of the same organization were condemned to various prison terms, ranging from five to ten years.

China Promulgates Her Eleventh National Constitution

THE Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang Party and National Government at Nanking on June 1 promulgated the *Yueh Fa* or National Constitution which was adopted by the recent National People's Convention. According to an article which appeared in *The Peiping Leader* (official paper) on May 21 the recently adopted Constitution is the eleventh which has been adopted in China since the Manchu proclamation of "Nineteen Articles of Good Faith" in 1911. The article in *The Leader* claimed that China's attempt at constitution making had only been exceeded by France which country had adopted twelve constitutions in less than 24 years in the early stages of the Latin Republic. The following list of China's various attempts at constitutional government was taken from *The Leader's* summary:

1—Manchu "Nineteen Articles of Good Faith," of 1911.
2—Provisional Government Organization Law of 1911.
3—Nanking Provisional Constitution of 1912.
4—Yuan Shih-kai Constitutional Compact of 1914.
5—Temple of Heaven Draft Constitution of 1923.
6—Tsao Kun Constitution of 1923.
7—Tuan Chi-jui Constitution of 1925.
8—National Government Organization Law of 1928 (still in force).
9—Articles of Organization of Peking Government (Peiping) of 1930.
10—The Taiyuan Yueh Fa (Peiping) of 1930.
11—The National Constitution (Yuen Fa), Nanking, 1931.

According to the article, the Nanking Provisional Constitution of 1912 was in existence for two years and four months and the National Government Organization Law of 1928 had the merit of existing for two years and seven months. All of the others were too short-lived to make their effects felt or never had a chance owing to the kaleidoscopic changes in the political situation. The article concluded with the following, "The substance of constitutional government may come in time, but it will come only as the government leaders and the people of the country realize, on the one hand the importance of the rule of law and on the other, the necessity of proper politics, fitting personnel, good behavior on the part of those in power, and above all, the necessity of working for the common public interest of the people, for the greatest good of the greatest number."

Whether the present Constitution (see text Page 422, issue of May 23) which become effective on June 1 will become the permanent Government Charter of the Republic, or whether it will go the way of the other attempts at constitution-making, remains to be seen. The declarations issued by the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee and the National Government on the occasion of the promulgation of the new National Constitution, which are reprinted herewith, both reflect the serious concern of Nanking's leaders regarding the Communist situation as well as the fresh political crisis occasioned by the organization of an opposition government in Canton. The two manifestoes, summaries of which were issued by the official Kuomin service, follow:

(Manifesto by the National Government)

Six years have elapsed since the National Government, inspired by the late Leader's teachings and guided by the Kuomintang, took upon itself the task of reconstructing China and consummating the Chinese National Revolution. At the beginning the difficulties seemed insurmountable. But throught the valour and perseverance of our comrades and the unstinted support of our people, the flag of the Kuomintang began finally to be hoisted all over the country. Unfortunately, peace and order thus attained were repeatedly threatened by successive rebellions led by such renegades as Li Tsung-jen, Pai Chung-hsi, Chang Fa-kuei, Tang Sheng-chih, Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan, who sought to enhance their personal ambitions through the destruction of the unified Central Government. Though every one of these attempts was successfully put down by the National Government, it is still to be sincerely regretted that there should have been so much bloodshed even after the unification of the country.

Following the conclusion of the recent punitive expedition, the National People's Convention was convened in accordance with the late Leader's instructions. The National Government is especially grateful that the record of its past achievements, limited as they were by unfavorable circumstances, have received the full and unreserved endorsement of that august body.

The most important mission and achievement of the National People's Convention is the preparation and adoption of the *Yueh Fa* (Provisional Constitution) for the period of Political Tutelage. To-day in pursuance of the resolution of the said Convention, the Provisional Constitution is hereby promulgated and shall become effective on the same date. Hereafter the National Government shall deem it its most sacred duty to observe and uphold this fundamental law of the land and punish any person or persons who attempt to violate or destroy the same for selfish purposes.

At present the most serious menace to peace and order is the Communist-bandits. The National Government has in the past few months concentrated all its forces in the endeavour to exterminate them. Any person or persons who, no matter what their pretense, attempt to obstruct the progress of the Communist-suppression campaign or secretly ally themselves with the Communist bandits, shall receive the universal condemnation of the country and shall be dealt with by the National Government as traitors conspiring against the safety of the nation.

In the past six years the National Government has weathered many bad tempests, and the remaining journey may be even more stormy. But whatever difficulties the future may hold in store the National Government pledges, itself to undergo any sacrifice, and struggle to the last to preserve the peace and unity of the country.

***

(Kuomintang Manifesto)

Emphasizing that eradication of "Red" banditry and completion of Political Tutelage are the Party's most important tasks during the Political Tutelage Period, the Manifesto says that the people should regard as their common enemies all who lend their aid, directly or indirectly, to the Communist bandits as well as those who disturb peace and national unity, thereby obstructing the complete attainment of the Political Tutelage Program. Following is a summary of the Manifesto:—

Consequent upon the extermination of reactionaries and the suppression of various revolts, the Party decided at the 4th Plenary Session of the C.E.C. upon the convocation of the National People's Convention in order to facilitate the realization of our late Party Leader's bequeathed teachings. After strenuous preparations extending over six months, the Convention was opened on May 5 according to schedule.

Delegates of the entire people, including those of Mongolia and Tibet and Chinese nationals overseas, attended the Convention and took part in the deliberations.

A large number of proposals was brought up. Those providing for the acceptance by the Convention of the late Party Leader's bequeathed teachings, the adoption of a Provisional Constitution for enforcement during the Tutelage Period, and the abolition of Unequal Treaties were adopted with especial enthusiasm,—a fact which not only constitutes an emphatic expression of the unanimous will of the nation regarding these matters, but

also strengthens the conviction of the Party that the platform of the National Revolution and the reconstruction of the nation on the basis of the Three People's Principles are in accord with the common desire of the entire nation. This is really a fruit of the strenuous exertions of our late Leader and the various Pre-Revolutionary martyrs as well as a happy augury of the successful accomplishment of the task of national reconstruction.

With the convocation of the National People's Convention, the program of national reconstruction has entered upon an altogether new stage.

With the adoption of the *Yueh Fa* for enforcement during the Tutelage Period, the doctrines and teachings of the late Leader as well as the provisions of the "Fundamentals of National Reconstruction"—for the carrying out of which only the Party had hitherto been responsible,—now become binding upon the entire people.

The fundamental spirit of the *Yueh Fa* consists not only in the definition of the mode of exercising the "political" and the "governing" powers but also in the determination of the tasks of the people and the Government during the Tutelage Period.

It is thus clear that hereafter the responsibility for the carrying out of the task of national reconstruction will devolve upon the shoulders both of the Party and the people. The Party's responsibility for the completion of Political Tutelage and national reconstruction, which has hitherto been only a moral one, becomes now a legal one. Thus, while on the one hand, the responsibility of the people has been considerably enhanced, it will also behoove the Party to direct, with added vigour, the National Government in the completion of Political Tutelage and national reconstruction.

The two most important resolutions adopted at the National People's Convention were, firstly, the abolition of Unequal Treaties in order to elevate the country to a status, of equality and independence in the family of nations; and secondly, the realization of national reconstruction and the eradication of "Red" banditry.

For it is only by consummating the national reconstruction program during the Tutelage Period that the nation can be saved from dangers and difficulties with which it is beset; and it is only by eradicating the "Red" banditry and the carrying out of various constructive political and economic projects that the task of national reconstruction can be accomplished.

Upon the accomplishment of these two tasks—bandit-suppression, and economic and political reconstruction,—the very fate of the nation hinges. These tasks must therefore be completed despite difficulties or hindrances.

The failure of the Party in the past to realize national reconstruction and political tutelage is largely attributable, firstly, to the lack of complete cooperation between the people and the Government, and secondly, to the successive ebullitions of revolt. With its attention engrossed by the suppression of revolts, the Party has not been able to push on with its fundamental programs.

Now that the entire nation, by formally accepting the bequeathed teachings of our late Party Leader, has thereby pledged its support to the Party for the salvation of the nation, the Party must hereafter devote unswervingly its whole attention and efforts to the accomplishment of these two major tasks, that is, bandit-suppression and national reconstruction. Whatever obstacles may lie in its way, it will face them with undaunted spirit and added vigour.

Since the virulence of the Red banditry is the most serious menace to the nation, those who ally themselves with these marauders as well as those who give indirect aid to the bandits by obstructing and thwarting the efforts of the Government at bandit-suppression, must both be regarded as common enemies of the people.

Since the most urgent need of the nation is the completion of political tutelage and the carrying out of national reconstruction, and since also peace and national unity constitute a pre-requiste to national reconstruction, it is obvious that those who disturb peace and national unity must also be regarded as common enemies of the people.

Now that the entire nation has embraced the Revolutionary principles, and since the suppression of reactionary elements in the past are lessons too eloquent to be ignored, any one having any sense of right or wrong ought not to go astray again.

However, should there still be certain recalcitrants who have the audacity to stand in the way of the welfare of the people, the nation, having already thoroughly appreciated the imperative necessity of national reconstruction, will naturally not look on with indifference at their obstruction and frustration of fundamental national programs. The Party will also direct the Government to remove and sweep away all obstacles which it may find in its way.

In the meantime, however, the Party will never relax its efforts for the accomplishment of these fundamental tasks, whatever may be the difficulties.

Every country in the world has had to face serious difficulties during the stage of national reconstruction or revival. The longer the struggle and the more serious the difficulties, the greater usually were the results.

It is therefore our belief that the task of national reconstruction on the basis of the Three People's Principles will ultimately be crowned with success.

On the occasion of the promulgation of the Provisional Constitution, the Party deems it opportune to lay bare to the nation what is in its mind.

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The promulgation of the National Constitution was accompanied by an impressive ceremony held on the steps facing the Sun Yat-sen Mauseleum in Nanking. Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs presided at the ceremony and delivered an address wherein he stressed the importance of observance of the Constitution in the period of political tutelage. He also appealed for the support of the Chinese people in connection with the abolition of the unequal treaties. Tai Chi-tao, president of the Examination Yuan, declared that the Constitution embodied the teachings of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, hence an observance of the Constitution was tantamount to the observance of the late leader's teaching. Yu Yu-jen, president of the Control Yuan declared that those who violated the constitution and disturbed peace and unification must be considered as counter-revolutionaries. Wu Chih-hui, veteran Party leader in a lengthy address emphasized that the Provisional Constitution was a step in the direction of Constitutional Government and the attainment by China of independence and equality in the family of nations. President Chiang Kai-shek, in accordance with an ancient practice in China, read the entire Constitution, to the large crowd which had assembled for the ceremony. The original draft of the Constitution containing the signatures of all of the delegates who attended the National People's Convention, was then sealed in a glass case and placed before the photograph of Dr. Sun Yat-sen in the Mausoleum. The Government made public on June 2 the text of numerous telegrams from various parts of the country telling of public meetings held and resolutions adopted in support of the Constitution.

China to Be Well Represented at Y.M.C.A Conferences in America

China will be well represented at three important world conferences of the Y.M.C.A. which will be held in North America this summer. This first two of these will convene in Toronto, Canada, being the fourth world's Assembly for Boys and Boy's Workers and the first Assembly for Young Men, the dates being July 27-Aug. 2.

Following these two conferences in Canada there will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 3-9 the official world's conference of the Y.M.C.A. at which 1200 delegates will be present from forty countries. Although the World's Alliance has been organized for two generation this is the first World's Conference to be held in North America. The present chairman of the Alliance, with headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland is Dr. John R. Mott.

The China delegates to these conferences will number more than forty, one half of whom will go from China, direct; the other half being chosen from Chinese business men, students and secretaries in America.

Among the Chinese delegates will be K. F. Chang chairman of the National Committee, Y.M.C.A.; Dr. Fong F. Sec, chairman of the Shanghai Y.M.C.A.; Dr. David Z. T. Yui, General Secretary of the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A.; Dr. C. Y. Cheng, General Secretary of the National Christian Council of China; E. E. Barnett of the National Committee Y.M.C.A.: and Y. H. Tsao, General Secretary of the Hong Kong Y.M.C.A.

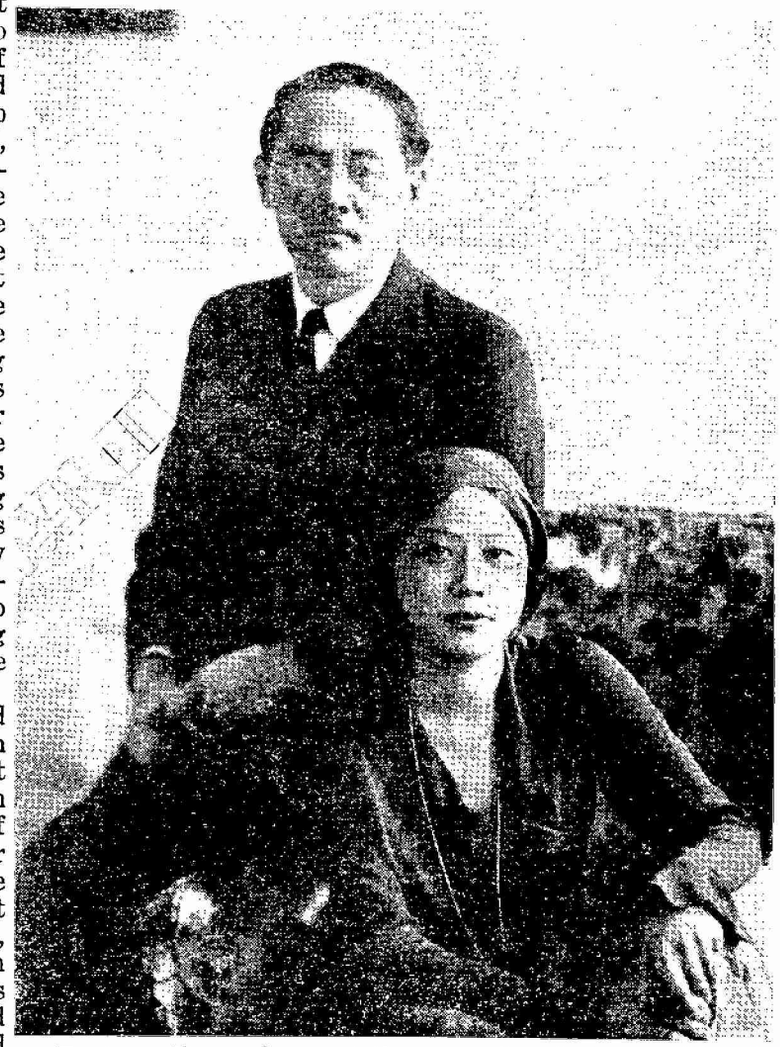
T. T. Teng, associate General Secretary of the Officers Moral Endeavor Association of China, will represent said organization at this important gathering.

The Canton Revolt and the Russian Question

An Official *Kuomin* report from Nanking on June 3 stated that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek will shortly depart on an inspection trip to Kiangsi, Hupeh and Hunan provinces. Reports in the Chinese newspapers stated that Gen. Chiang may assume personal direction of the anti-Communist campaign. .....Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, vice-commander of the National forces is seriously ill at the Rockefeller Hospital in Nanking, the reports indicating he is suffering from typhoid fever...Nine leading military leaders headed by Gen. Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War sent a telegram to Sun Fo at Canton urged him to "awake to his mistakes" and charging him with alleged financial irregularities in connection with the management of the railways and also charging that he had failed to issue financial statements, the charges being a reply to the charges which Sun Fo had made against Gen. Chiang Kai-shek for failure to make reports on military expenditures.

ALTHOUGH little has appeared in any of the newspapers on the question, there is no concealing the fact that considerable apprehension has been aroused in Chinese political as well as commercial and financial circles regarding the possibility of the so-called Canton Movement again taking the direction of a Sino-Soviet alliance somewhat similar to the situation which existed in the South in 1926-1927. The reason for this apprehension is based largely on the fact that many of the leaders now prominent in the Canton revolt are the same men who were formerly active in the promotion of an alliance between the Kuomintang and the Russian Communist Party. The group includes Wang Ching-wei, Eugene Chen, Chang Fa-kwei, Chen Kung-po, Chen Shu-jen and Kuo-Meng-yu, all of whom were active in the Hankow Government when the predominant influence was Russian and the Soviet Government was exerting its best efforts to introduce Communism into the southern provinces. While much evidence has been presented in recent years tending to show that none of these men are believers in Communism as a political panacea for China and that the Sino-Russian alliance which existed at Canton and Hankow was only entered into as a means of obtaining material assistance in the Revolution, it is also a generally known fact that Moscow took advantage of this alliance for the purpose of introducing the soviet system into China with the ultimate object of turning China into a political appendage of the U. S. S. R.

Whether these men have since changed their views on the question of Sino-Russian relations is not known, but it is known that the creation of an opposition administration in Canton is likely to have the effect of bringing about a situation somewhat similar to that which existed in 1926-1927. The reason for this feeling is based on the fact that the four provinces of Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi and Fukien are already over-run with Communist and "red-bandit" gangs which operate in accordance with plans and instructions prepared by the Soviet Third International. Gen. Ho Lung, one of the leading Communist commanders, who was associated with the radical Hankow government in 1927, is still an active force in South China and in the event of an actual outbreak of hostilities would probably join with the Canton group against the Central Government. The strength of the Communist movement in Kiangsi and Hunan, which allegedly controls a force of 100,000 men and includes many sovietized districts is a testimonial to the effectiveness of Russian activities in this important section of China during the course of the Sino-Soviet alliance in 1926-1927. Therefore, with this important foothold already established, it doesn't require much imagination to realize the possibilities for future red activities in the event of an outbreak of civil war in the South. While the Cantonese leaders, in all sincerity, may disavow any connection with Communism, the likelihood is that they would not be able to prevent the well-organized Communist group from seizing control and diverting the entire movement into a "red" drive into the Yangtsze Valley and thence to the seacoast.



Eugene Chen, who recently was described as "China's Handsomest Politician" by Wu Chih-hui in an address at Nanking. Mr. Chen, who was Foreign Minister of the Radical Hankow Government in 1927, has gone to Canton to join the opposition government. The picture also shows Mrs. Chen, who is a daughter of Chang Ching-kiang, veteran Kuomintangist, who is a member of the Nanking Government. The picture was taken in Shanghai recently upon the return of Mr. and Mrs. Chen from Europe. Mrs. Chen, prior to their marriage, was an art student in Paris.

That Nanking has a full realization of this situation has been indicated in various statements of political leaders who assert that the Government's efforts will be directed first, to an inten-

sification of the anti-red campaign already in progress in Kiangsi province. One report from Nanking (Reuter, May 28) stated that Nanking probably would not issue a punitive mandate against Canton as no punitive expedition could be effective unless the Communist and red-bandit bands operating along the Kiangsi-Kwangtung border were first suppressed. Any military drive on the Canton insurgents with Communist armies operating in the rear probably would result disastrously. A report by the official *Kuomin* service on June 1 stated that the campaign against the Communists and red-bandits in Kiangsi was progressing satisfactorily, but a report from Hankow by *United Press* on June 1 claimed that the Communist troops had disarmed and routed several thousand government troops in a serious battle which was fought at the town of Tungku. The report claimed that two divisions of Government troops under Gen. Kung Ping-fan suffered heavy losses and that the commander had a narrow escape. According to a report to the Commander-in-Chief in Nanking, Gen. Ho Ying-chin Minister of War in charge of the anti-red drive, stated that the campaign against the Communists had entered the "third-stage" and would be concluded shortly. It was claimed that the Government troops commanded by Generals Kung Ping-fan and Wang Chin-yueh, assisted by the 19th Route Army led by Gen. Chiang Kwang-nai had practically surrounded the red forces in southeastern Kiangsi. Gen. Ho Chien, head of the Hunan provincial government also wired to Nanking stating that quiet prevailed along the Hunan-Kwangsi border and as yet there was no evidence of an attempt of the Kwangsi rebel forces to invade Hunan province. Gen. Ho Chien's report stated that Ho Lung, the leading Communist commander, following his defeat was trying to transport his troops into Shensi province by way of western Hupeh. Ho Lung was being pursued by Hupeh units under Generals Fan Shih-sheng, Chen Kwang-tsung and Kuo Hsuan. A further report by *Kuomin* May 28 claimed that Gen. Chiang Kwang-nai, commander of the 19th Route Army had captured Ningtu, important Communist stronghold in southeastern Kiangsi. A dispatch published in the *North China Daily News* from Nanking on June 2 stated that a Communist force had crossed the Yangtsze near Shasi and that the entire population of the district had moved out in the direction of Hankow. A telegram from Mukden on June 1 stated that the Manchurian authorities had adopted "drastic measures" to prevent communistic activities in that area as a result of the discovery of activities along the Sino-Siberian border by agents of the Third International.

Political manifestations in Nanking in respect to the Canton situation have continued to take the form of proclamations and circular telegrams airing the views of various leaders in respect to the activities of the promoters of the Canton Movement. On May 31 the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang issued a circular telegram supporting Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and calling upon the Canton politicians to "sink personal differences for the sake of the nation in view of the gravity of the red-menace in the South." The telegram claimed that pro-Communist and other reactionary elements were really at the bottom of the trouble and accused the Cantonese leaders of being the first to violate the terms of the new Constitution. Said the telegram, "The great menace to China today is the virulence of red activity. Troops have been massed in Hunan and Kiangsi and the campaign was making progress. But since the outbreak of the trouble at Canton, the flame of red banditry had burst forth afresh. With the assistance of Wang Ching-wei and Chang Fa-kwei, the danger had become even more intense....Chiang Kai-shek has labored night and day against banditry and just when his plans were completed and extermination of banditry assured, trouble had developed at Canton. The most picturesque denunciation of the Cantonese "recalcitrants," including an analysis of the present Canton situation was made by Wu Chih-hui, veteran Party leader in an address at Nanking on May 30. Describing the Canton situation as a "heap of garbage," Mr. Wu in part said,

> The incredible has again happened. Chen (Eugene) had gone in the company of Sun (Fo). And Wang (Ching-wei), Ku (Ying-fen), Li (Tsung-jen), Hsu (Chung-chi), Chen (Chi-tang) and Pai (Chung-hsi), are sitting cheek by jowl in the same hall. They are forming a "huge heap of garbage" after the farcical Enlarged Plenary Session.
>
> Two telegrams have recently been received by the Central Authorities from them. One is dated the 25th from Tong Shao-yi and 21 others; and the other from Sun Fo, dated the 26th.
>
> The signatories of the first telegram are of six different cliques.
>
> Tong Shao-yi, Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Lin Sen and Li Lieh-chun may be described as Independents. Tong's judgment has been notoriously weak. In the 13th year of the Republic, he had openly disparaged Dr. Sun to the face of Sun Fo. Dr. Wang Chung-hui is leaving immediately to attend the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague and has telephoned to Shih-tseng (Li Shih-tseng) that he would not have anything to do with the matter. The signatures of Lin and Li were probably forged.
>
> Ku, Chen and others are of the Right Wing of the Kuomintang. A distinction must be drawn between some of these men. In the first place, there are Teng Tseh-ju, Hsiao Fu-cheng, Chen Yao-yuan and Teng Ching-yang. Inflamed and blinded by false accusations, it is likely that they have chivalrously conceived themselves champions of the oppressed (meaning Hu Han-min) and thus affixed their signatures to the telegram.
>
> Then, there are Ku Ying-fen, Chen Chi-tang, Chen Cheh, Ma Chao-chun, Li Wen-fan, Liu Chi-wen and Lin Yun-kai, who started the trouble.
>
> Thirdly, Sun Fo, Hsu Chung-chi and Tsou Lu represent the Western Hills Group. Hsu and Tsou who had participated in the Englarged Plenary Session were originally not on very cordial terms with Sun Fo. Some (such as Eugene Chen) realized however that unless Sun Fo, who is easily moved, was induced to join, the different cliques could not hold together. Thus, he was dragged into the whirlpool.
>
> Fourthly, there is Li Tsung-jen who has, until recently, been the inveterate enemy of Ku Ying-fen and Chen Chi-tang.
>
> Fifthly, you have the Reorganizationists as represented by Wang Ching-wei, Tang Sheng-chih and others, who thought the moment had come to wreak their vengeance for their recent fiasco at Peiping.
>
> Sixthly and lastly, there is Eugene Chen, "the most handsome man." He is in close alliance with and of the 'third party' as Tan Ping-shan and Teng Yen-ta and probably has been entrusted with some mission by the Third Internationale.
>
> The present alliance in Canton is a terrible conglomeration of six divers cliques and parties. How can one's flesh keep from creeping when one imagines Teng Tseh-ju and Wang Ching-wei or Ku Ying-fen and Li Tsung-jen sitting at the same table; Chen Chi-tang shak-

ing hands with Pai Chung-hsi; or Tong Shao-yi doffing his hat to Eugene Chen?

The present troubes arose out of the ousting of Chen Ming-shu by Chen Chi-tang. Is not this a struggle for power, hardly any different from the offence of which he accuses (President Chiang), namely, usurpation of the country? Again is not this a struggle for personal enrichment? He has accused others of managing the finances of the country like one's personal property, but now he has himself eagerly snatched the purse-strings of the province of Kwangtung.

Concluding, Mr. Wu says that the task of suppressing the Red banditry has been difficult enough even if we devote our whole attention to it. But now our inscrutable friends at Canton have tried to divert and distract our attention. What else can we do but to redouble our enegry for the extermination of the Red banditry in Kiangsi and Hunan? Whoever lends their assistance to the Red bandits will also be dealt with as such.

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In addition to the foregoing there also was an exchange of telegrams between Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, head of the National Government and Sun Fo, who is now in Canton, but who, apparently has not yet taken up any official post in the so-called Canton Movement. Sun Fo, in his statement charged that there was no great desire among Nanking officialdom for the adoption of a provisional constitution, but that Gen. Chiang had brought up the subject "suddenly at the last minute." According to Sun Fo it was absurd to claim that a majority of Nanking officialdom favored the adoption of a constitution and that Hu Han-ming alone opposed it. Sun Fo also alleged that "Chiang's Government never had published its accounts." Gen. Chiang Kai-shek replied to Sun Fo's charges to the following effect,

"It was under the instruction of our late Leader that I have exerted myself for the cause of the National Revolution. The substantive and concurrent posts which I am now holding have also been entrusted to me by orders of the Party and the State. 'One can not take from another what one has not given.'

"If it is your opinion that I have betrayed the important trust imposed upon me by our late Leader and that I should quit my posts so as to expiate my offence to the Party and the State, you could have submitted such a recommendation to the Party through the prescribed procedure. If the Party decided that I should be divested of my posts, I would not linger for a single moment.

"But instead of resorting to this, you have allowed yourself to be made the tool of the reactionary elements and Communists and are now bent upon disturbing peace and national unity so as to threated and overawe me. While I do not care whether I remain or retire, how about the law and discipline of the Party and the State? I am completely at a loss to understand what you mean by my despotic and dictatorial ways in political matters.

"During the past few years every project or reform of any national importance has been carried out in strict accordance with the order of the Party. There was none which did not have your joint approval. That you should now fling reckless criticisms at policies in the shaping of which you yourselves had taken an active part is really surprising. Such self-contradiction is amazing.

"If you think these matters call for modification, you could easily effect it through the legitimate procedure. No one dares to disobey the order of the Party. As to Mr. Tang Shao-yi and others, I am at a loss to know by what right they demand my retirement. I can do no better than ignore their action with a smile.

"But you are the son of our late Leader. Moreover, prior to your departure for Kuangtung, you had signified to Messrs. Wu (Chih-hui), Li (Shih-tseng), Tsai (Yuan-pei), Chang (Ching-king), your intention to bring about a compromise and a peaceful settlement of the situation. I believe therefore that your telegram, despathed as it was upon your arrival at Canton, must have been issued under force of circumstances and not of your own free will.

"Mindful of the bequeathed instruction of our late Leader that "the National Revolution not having yet been completed, all comrades should continue to strive," I am convinced that to devote oneself to the National Revolution is not a right but rather a duty,—a duty which one can neither scramble for nor desert.

"It is therefore hoped that you will remember the difficulties which our late Leader went through and the strenuous efforts our comrades have made, and will continue to strive together for the completion of the Revolution in accordance with the bequeathed instruction for "peace and national unification" as well as your own avoded intention, when at Shanghai, to bring about a compromise and a peaceful settlement of the situation. Do not let yourself be deluded and thus led astray to the rejoicing of your enemies and the sorrow of your friends."

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The *China Times* on June 1 published a report that Kwangsi troops were concentrating in the vicinity of Changan, near Sankianghsien with the apparent intention of invading Hunan. As a result the Hunan authorities were massing troops along the Hunan-Kwangsi border.

A report from Peiping in the *China Times* stated that Gen. Shang Chen, head of the Shansi provincial government had arived in Peiping and reported to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang that conditions in his province were normal; that Feng Yu-hsiang was remaining in Chiuyao, southern Shansi and that the "grey" troops under Gen. Sun Tien-ying were still stationed in the Tsingcheng district of southern Shansi.

In reply to a petition from the Hankow Chember of Commerce, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek assured the Chinese merchants in the Wu-Han cities that the Hupeh provincial forces would not be transferred to other provinces and that a sufficient force would be maintained in Hupeh to prevent communistic disturbances.

A report by *Kuomin* from Peiping stated that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang might shortly return to Mukden in order to attend a joint military and civil conference participated in by representatives from Liaoning, Kirin, Heilungkiang, Jehol and Charhar provinces. Gen. Wan Fu-lin, head of the Heilungkiang provincial government, arrived in Peiping during the week for a conference with Marshal Chang, and also, allegedly for the purpose of visiting Gen. Shih Yu-shan in conection with the political situation in the North.

Gen. Chen Tiao-yuan, head of the Anhwei provincial government asked to be relieved of his civil posts due to the financial stringency occasioned by the abolition of likin taxes.

The Bureau of Aviation of the War Ministry threatened to lodge a complaint with the American authorities over the action of an American aviation adviser to the Ministry who allegedly had flown one of the government airplanes from Nanking to the Shanghai International Settlement. It was claimed that the plane had been given to Gen. Chang Hui-chang, former head of the Aviation Bureau, but when Gen. Chang deserted to Canton, the American had taken the plane to Shanghai and dismantled it. This apparently was the plane that landed on the Race Course in the Settlement several days ago and later was taken to a local garage, the manager of which claimed to be agent for the company which manufactured the plane.

The *China Press* published a dispatch from Peiping on May 30 stating that Y. L. Tong, diplomatic representative of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, who has been staying in Peiping, had suddenly departed for southern Shansi, apparently with the object of conferring with Marshal Feng. Mr. Tong is a brother-in-law of the former-Kuominchun commander.

The Japanese *Rengo* service published a dispatch from Hongkong stating that Gen. Huang Shao-hsiung, commander of the Kwangsi forces and recently appointed by Nanking as chairman of the Kwangsi provincial government, had departed for Manila. Gen. Huang had not been on good terms with the other Kwangsi commanders, Gen. Li Tsung-jen and Bei Tsung-chi.

A report in the *China Press* from Nanking on May 28 stated that reports had been received from the Northwest that Gen. Ma Chung-ying, native Mohammedan leader in Kansu had declared himself "Commander-in-Chief of the Kansu-Kokonor-Ningsia joint forces," and apparently was planning to start a new Mohammedan uprising.

Gen. Chi-Yi-yao, Chief-of-Staff to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, at Peiping, declared on May 27 that there was little possibility of trouble in the North as the two doubtful ex-Kuominchun commanders, Shih Yu-shan and Sun Ting-ying were both loyal to Marshal Chang and that all the northern military leaders were tired of war and wanted peace.

CANTON SITUATION AS VIEWED FROM HONGKONG

Hongkong, May 28, (5 P M.)-Another bombing outrage, the fourth in recent days, occurred on Tuesday evening in Canton outside the quarters of the Shiuhing command, otherwise the headquarters of the 63rd Kwangtung Division, located on the Canton Bund. Aside from some damage to the outer wall and the shattering of much glass in the vicinity, there were no casualties.

A further, or fifth bomb explosion occurred the same evening in the southern suburbs of the Honam section. The district was severely shocked and residents frightened, although there was no serious damage.

Owing to the discovery of an alleged plot to blow up the Kuomintang headquarters where a big meeting was scheduled yesterday noon for the purpose of forming the new government, the meeting was cancelled at the last minute and was not held until last evening. The place of the meeting was also changed to the Provincial Government House.

The Canton authorities have mined Swatow Harbor and have concentrated Gen. Chang Fa-kwei's Ironsides in the East-River district. In addition Gen. Chang Fa-kwei has been appointed Garrison Commander at Swatow and Chaochowfu in anticipation of a possible Nanking attack by way of Fukien province.

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Hongkong, May 29, (1 P. M.)—Canton yesterday celebrated the formation of an opposition government with the following Commissioners, Wang Ching-wei, Tang Shao-yi. Sun Fo, Chen Chi-tang, Ku Ying-fan, Li Tsung-jen, Hsu Chung-chi, Tsou Lu, Tang Sheng-chih, Teng Tse-ju, Eugene Chen, Hsiao Du-cheng, Lin Shen, Li Lieh-chun, Ch iang Chun-kwei.

Following the inauguration of the new "government" Wang Ching-wei, Li Tsung-jen and Hsu Chung-chi delivered addresses.

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Hongkong, June 1 (1 P. M.)—The new "National Government of China," recently established at Canton, has announced the creation of a so-called "Military Council." The membership was announced as follows:

Chairman.—Hsu Chung-chi. *Members.*—Tang Shen-chih, Chen Chi-tang, Li Tsung-jen, Chen Tseh, Chang Hui-cheung, Wang Kwang-jui, Chiang Kwang-nai, Li Fu-lin, Tsai Ting-kai, Bei Tsung-chi, Chang Fa-kwei, Chen Chang-po, Miao Pei-nan, and Chen Hing-yun.

Sun Fo, former Minister of Railways at Nanking, who has been offered the post of Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, has declined the position in favor of Ku Ying-fan.

A telegram from Canton this morning claimed that Chang Chi, who recently went to Canton as Nanking's emissary, has joined the anti-Nanking movement.

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Hongkong, June 3 (1 P. M.) According to a report from Canton this morning, the Canton Government claims to have received a telegram from Gen. Chiang Kuang-nai, commander of the 19th Route Army, stating that he is immediately moving his force from southern Kiangsi into the East River district of Kwangtung. Gen. Chiang's telegram stated that more than 50,000 Chinese refugees from Cammunist infested districts of Kiangsi are following his army into northern Kwangtung province. Among the refugees are thousands of little childern, many under five years of age, whose parents were massacred by the Reds in Kiangsi province. Numerous children also were abandoned due to the shortage of foods with which to feed them.

In view of the movement of the 19th Route Army into Kwangtung, the Canton officials, including Chen Chi-tang, Wang Ching-wei and Sun Fo have proposed that Fan Chi-wu proceed to Japan for the purpose of interviewing Gen. Chen Ming-hsu and inviting him to return to Canton and accept the post of Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government.

The Canton Military Council has elected Gen. Chen Chi-tang commander of the 1st Group Army Corp; Gen. Li Tsung-jen commander of the 2nd Group. Admiral Chen Tseh, commander of the Canton Navy; Gen. Chang Hui-cheung chief of the Aviation Administration.

The Canton Government Council har appointed Lin Yun-chieh chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Finance.

Wang Ching-wei and Eugene Chen yesterday had an interview with the British Consular authorities at Shameen.

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Hongkong, June 3, (5 P. M.)-The Canton Government has sent two bombing planes and two pursuit planes to Swatow for the defense of the port against possible attack by the Nanking forces. It was also announced that the western channel to the Swatow harbor entrance had been mined and that shipping is now permitted to use this channel only from 5:50 A. M. to 7:00 P. M. daily. The Customs House at Swatow has been taken over by the Canton authorities. Conditions remain quiet at Swatow.

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South China Morning Post, (May 22)—Au Fong-po, head of the Political Department of the 8th Route Army, commanded by Gen. Chen Chi-tang, in an interview claimed that a new Milltary Government consisting of four committees would be formed before the end of the month. The departments will consist of Military, Finance, Political and Foreign Affairs. Mr. Au claimed that the two Northern militarists, Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang, had been informed of Canton's intentions long before the original announcement had been issued and that the Northerners had pledged their support. Payment of deposits by the Canton Central Bank which where suspended for about two weeks, were resumed in accordance with instructions from Gen. Chen Chi tang. Sums deposited in the bank before April 30 may be withdrawn in Central Bank notes, which in turn are accepted by business houses at a discount.

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South China Morning Post, (May 23)—The Canton authorities have decided to reorganize the Canton section of the Chinese Navy in order to prevent Nanking from blockading the city. Due to the indisposition of Admiral Chan Chak, the Government is considering the appointment of Vice-Admiral Shu Chung-lau, whose alliance with the Kwangsi party led him to sever his connections with the Navy in 1928. . . .Gen. Bei Tsung-hsi in an interview claimed that the Canton forces would be able to capture Hankow in three weeks from the start of the drive. . . .It has been decided to reorganize the Cantonese armies by incorporating the Kwangsi forces and Ironsides into the 1st Route Army Corps; the 8th Route Army into the 2nd Route Army Corps, while mercenaries enlisted in Kweichow, Yunnan and Kwangsi-Hunan frontier into the 3rd Route Army Corps. It was claimed the three armies would comprise seventeen divisions and would be commanded by Generals Li Tsung-jen, Chen Chi-tang and Bei Tsung-chi.....The regulations for Canton's war loan bonds amounting to $10,000,000 covering expenses of the Hunan expedition provide for the issuance of the bonds at 95 percent, to be redeemable monthly when the Treasury will draw for $500,000 worth. They will bear interest at 8 percent. Business firms will be asked to absorb $5,000,000 while $3,000,000 will be distributed among the districts of interior Kwangtung while $2,000,000 are to be taken up by syndicates acting as farmers of government taxes.

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South China Morning Post (May 25)—The *Canton Gazette* stated that at the three army corps being formed at Canton will advance northward over three routes: 1st Army Corps, consisting of Kwangsi and Ironside forces will advance into Hunan from Kwansi; 2nd Army Corps, consisting of Gen. Chen Chi-tang's troops and also Gen. Chen Ming-hus's troops (in Kiangsi) will advance from southern Kiangsi to Nanchang; 3rd Army corps, consisting of divisons under Gen. Chen Chi-tang will advance from Swatow into Fukien. . . . . Canton claims that Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang have sent emissaries to Canton and will shortly mobilize their forces against Nanking.

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South China Morniug Post, (May—26)-There are rumors in circulation that officials of the Canton regime have approached the foreign Consular authorities for permission to use the Canton surplus of the Customs Administration . . . Hongkong Harbor Master issued warning to shipping companies that Canton had threatened to mine Swatow Harbor as a means of proventing Nanking from landing troops at that port.

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South China Morning Post, (May 27)-Wang Ching-wei, in an interview stated that while the attitude of the

Manchurian military leaders was obscure, he was certain the ex-Kuominchun and Shansi forces would join with the South. He stated that the Manchurian leaders would join in the Canton movement at a later stage. He also stated that it did not make any particular difference whether Gen. Ho Chien, head of the Hunan Provincial Government, joined the Canton movement or not, as it would have no material effect on the situation. . . . A report from Canton claimed that a Mr. Tsang, representative of Gen. Ho Chien, had arrived in Canton and had announced that Ho Chien would join the Canton revolt... Tang Shen-chi arrived in Canton on May 26 and immeniately conferred with Gen Chen Chi-tang... Gen Hsu Chung-hsi was expected in Canton shortly.....Sun Fo, in an address before the Kwangtung Provincial Kuomintang alleged that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had offered Dr Wang Chung-hui the sum of $10 000 in order to obtain Dr. Wang's support for Gen. Chiang's campaign for the office of the Presidency, but that the money had been refused.. Wang Ching-wei, in his address before the Kwangtung Provincial Kuomintang stated that when the Nationalist Campaign was organized in 1927 there were eight Nationlist army corps under the commands of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Tan Yen-kai, Chu Pei-teh, Li Chai-sum, Li Fuk-lum, Ching Chien, Li Chung-jen and Tang Shen-chi Of these commanders, Gen. Chu Pei-teh had been deprived of his command; Generals Ching Chien and Tan Yen-kai were dead; Li Chai-sum was imprisoned in Nanking, while Li Chung-jen and Tang Shen-chi were taking part in the Canton Movement.... Tang Shao-yi, in his address said that Gen. Chiang had earned the displeasure of Kuomintang officials and the people because of his "dictatorial" measures. . . . .In the announcement of the creation of the Canton "National Government" it was stated that there would be no Yuans as at Nanking.

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SITUATION IN THE NORTH

(From The Review's Correspondent)

Kaifeng, Honan.—Liu Tso-ching, representative of General Shang Chen, chairman of the Shansi province, and all the other Shansi generals, arrived here on May 23 to visit General Liu Chih, chairman of the province; all expressed their loyalty to the Central Government.

According to information from official ources the number of the Kuominchun troops, now stationed in Shansi, is about 100,000. Generals Sung Che-yuan and Pang Ping-shun, intimate subordinates of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, are stationed at Chu-wo, Yi-cheng, Kao-ping, Fen-yang, and Chin-hsien in south Shansi, some 300 li south of Taiyuan; General Sun Tien-ying is stationed in the vicinity of Chin-cheng, near the Honan-Shansi borders, 800 li east of Taiyuan; and General Kao Kwei-tze, is at Ping-ting, 300 li from Taiyuan.

Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang is now staying at Chuwu, some 300 li south of Taiyuan. The report that he has gone to Chianghsien, Wutai, or Chinchih about 30 li from Taiyuan, is absolutely groundless.

The number of the Shansi troops is estimated at more than 100,000. They are divided into 4 army corps, under 8 divisional commanders. The Shansi military leaders are as follows:

(I) General Shang Chen, chief commander of the 4th army corps, native of Ching-yuan, Chihli.

(a) General Yang Hsiao-o, native of Hupeh, commander of the 3rd division.

(b) General Feng Peng-chu, native of Tai-yeh, commander of the 4th division.

(II) General Hsu Yung-chang, chief commandant of the 5th army corps, native of Chinhsien, Shansi.

(a) General Yang Cheng-yuan, native of Lungchuan, Shansi, commander of the 5th division.

(b) General Li Fu-ying, native of Mu-yen, Shansi, commander of the 6th division.

(III) General Yang Ai-yuan, chief commandant of the 6th army corps, native of Wutai, Shansi.

(a) General Wang Cheng-kuo, native of Wutai, Shansi, commander of the 7th division.

(b) General Yang Yao-fang, native, Shansi, commander of the 8th division.

(IV) General Fu Tso-yi, chief commandant of the 7th army corps, native of Chinhsien, Shansi, General Fu is also concurrently commander of the 10th division?

(a) General Li Sheng-ta, commander of the 9th division Besides the above mentioned 4 chief commandants of the army corps and the 8 division commanders, there are also some other military leaders as follows:

(1) General Sun Chu, native of Chunhsien, Shansi, garrison commander of the railway.

(2) Yung Hung-lu, native of Hun-yuan, Shansi, garrison commander of Taiyuan.

(3) General Chow Tai, native of Taihsien, Shansi, commander of the artilary army corps, with about 10 regiments.

(4) General Chao Cheng-shou, native of Wutai, bandit suppression commander.

Anti-General Shang Chen Posters

It is true that anti-General Shang Chen posters have recently appeared in Shansi. The posters were put up by those who are in favor of General Yen Hsi-shan. That General Shang is rumored to have gone to Dairen to visit Generat Yen Hsi-shen for a certain mission was untrue. Last year General Shang was imprisoned by General Yen for a considerable time owing to the fact that he was in favor of supporting the Central Government. This proves that General Shang is not in favor of General Yen Hsi-shan.

Military Finance in Shansi

The total amount of military expenses in Shansi for each month is over $7,000,000. Since General Yen Hsi-shan left Shansi, more than $11,000,000 has been paid out. At present financial conditions have greatly improved. The deficit including $600,000 of military fees, for each month, is only $1,000,000 and the Central Government has promised to help Shansi each month to the extent of $1,000-000, to make up the shortage From May the Shansi troops should be able to receive 80% payment of their demands.

Situation in Honan

General Liu Chih, chairman of the province, General Chang Fang, commandant of the 20th route army, and several others who went to Nanking to attend the people's Conference, returned to the city on May 23. General Liu Mao en, commandant of the 11th route army, General Liu Chen-hua's brother, and General Wan Tien-tsun, commandant of the newly reorganized 21st division, also arrived at Kaifeng recently. The small white flags on which the words "Recruiting New Soldiers" are written oppeared everywhere here in the city during the past few days. Dozens of big trucks, loaded with amunitions, and the military equipment, have been sent out of the city, and practice of machine-guns and artillerys are constantly being heard.

According to a local paper, General Shih Yu-san's soldiers have commandeered the famine refugees who were being transported into the Three Eastern Provinces by the famine relief association via the Pinghan Railway, as army coolies at Shunteh in South Chihli,

At Changteh in northern Honan, General Shih Yu-san has established a military school in which there are 900 students. The course is divided into three sections, political, military and aviation. Due to war rumors, many students run away. One of them, named Hwei Yuen-fei, about 20 years of age, a native of Hunan, and graduate of the Communication University, Shanghai. who tried to desert, was arrested, and executed immediately.

General Mi Wen-ho, who is General Shih's commander of the 2nd division, has recently issued a declaration, at Changeh, prohibiting the spreading of rumors. The declaration says that those who create rumors and disturb peace and order are like the Communists and should be severely punished. So far the people here believe that in case General Shih Yu-san in northern Honan, and General Shang Chen in Shansi, maintain peace (as Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang has ordered), the remnants of the Kuomin chuny will not be able to cause trouble. In other words, there may be peace in the North without much disturbance.

Shaowu Congregational Mission Is Closed Owing to Disorders

The American Board of Congregational Missions has withdrawn its last misson worker from the station at Shaowu, in the northwestern part of Fukien, deeming it impossible to continue to do any satisfactory work owing to the continued disturbances prevalent there. The Shaowu mission was established about half a centruy ago. Dr. Walter Judd, who because of his medical and surgical ability, had been retained at Shaowu, all the other missionary workers having left previously, arrived in Shanghai recently, making the trip on the Min river with a convoy of rice boats. Dr. Judd after making a short tour of north China and Japan will proceed to his home at Omaha, Nebraska.

57-016

American "Silver" Senators Arrive in China

Senator Key Pittman, from Nevada, arrived in Shanghai during the week, on board the Dollar liner *President Jefferson.* Senator Pittman is visiting China in his capacity as chairman of the subcommittee of the United States Senate's foreign relations committee, which was appointed to study the causes of declining American-Oriental trade and the relation of depressed silver values to that decline.

Senator Tasker L. Oddie, also from Nevada, accompanied by Senator Arthur Robinson from Indiana, Congressman C. C. Dowell from Iowa, and Congressman E. W. Gibson from Vermont, with members of their families, also arrived here during the week on the U. S. transport *Henderson,* having made the trip via Manila.

The visiting Senators and Congressmen were received by E. S. Cunningham, U.S. Consul General. and Julean Arnold, U. S. Commercial Attache; the latter gave a reception in their honor at his offices, 3 Canton Road, on Tuesday, June 3.

Senator Pittman, in the course of interviews in Shanghai, expressed the opinion that an international conference certainly would be held. The United States, having the largest supplies of gold in the world, had not much to worry about as regards the silver question, he said, yet American legislators were eager to do what they could to stabilize world conditions generally.

Coincident with the arrival of Senator Pittman there arrived a telegram from New York to the effect that Sir Arthur Salter had expressed doubts as to the efficacy of any silver conference. On this point Senator Pittman sarcastically remarked that he trusted Sir Arthur was not prejudiced by the adverse conditions of business prevalent in his country at present.

As regards the granting of a large silver loan to China, which it may be mentioned was the "pet" project of Paul M. Linebarger and concerning which much was heard a month or two ago, Senator Pittman said no definite proposal to grant such a loan had ever come before the U. S. Senate,

Senators Pittman and Oddie later proceeded to Nanking where they interviewed President Chiang Kai-shek, Dr. C. T. Wang and T. V. Soong. Senator Robinson is undertood to be making a special study of the extrality question. Representatives Dowell and Gibson have their main interest in America's insular possessions. Congressman Gibson said in an interview that he was not in favor of restricting Philippine immigration to the United States.

All of the party except Senators Pittman and Oddie have in the meantime proceeded to Japan, but will return here some time next week,

A garden party will be given to Senator Pittman and the other members of the party by the Bureau of Industrial and Commercial Information June 13. The American University Club will entertain the members of the party at Ladow's tavern, Ningpo Road, Shanghai June 16.

New York Banker Says Silver Will Adjust Itself if Left Alone

George Leman of the Irving Trust Company declared in New York May 29 that if nothing is done about it the silver question will take care of itself. In his address before the National Foreign Trade Council, he said that low silver values have played havoc with trade in the Orient. Imports into China have been discouraged, the banker said, but exports from China have been increased. There is every reason to believe that low silver values will serve to stimulate the development of China's own industries, Mr. Leman said.

In suggesting that no official or international action be taken to cope with depressed silver values Mr. Leman declared that as a result of the situation prevailing in the white metal markets of the world silver producers already have curtailed their production in the amount of 30 percent. However, according to a warning issued by Mr Leman, international trade may be seriously dislocated before a natural readjustment of the silver situation is effected.

Prof. Cassel's Remedy for Depression

Professor Gustav Cassel in a lecture before the Institute of Bankers in London May 27 analyzed the world economic crisis. No further time, he said, should be wasted in listening to false prophets who, by resisting every endeavor to gain control over the monetary system, have helped to create, intensify and prolong the disastrous economic catastrophe. Professor Cassel's remedy is that the leading central banks should come together and end depression simply by declaring their intention to supply the world so abundantly with means of payment that no further fall in prices will be possible.

U. S. Ready to Participate in Conference

A *Reuter* telegram from Washington intimates that the United States will have a concrete plan to propose for alleviation of world silver conditions should the International conference on silver be called. While the United States holds to its policy not to call the conference itself, officials of the State Department are quoted as saying that American representatives at such a parley would contribute a concrete plan for assisting in finding a solution of the problem.

Indian Conference to be Held in London Sept. 5

The India Office in London May 29 issued a carefully worded statement announcing that "His Majesty's Government had decided to invite the Federal Structure Committee to reassemble in London not later than September 5 for a resumption of work at the earliest practicable date thereafter."

The statement proceeded:—"If a communal settlement has been reached in India by that time the work of the Federal Structure Committee will be greatly facilitated. If not it will be a matter for consideration whether the Minorities Committee should resume its work about the same time. The question of adding representatives to the Federal Structure Committee is under active consideration."

Gandhi Says He Will Attend London Parley

Advices from Bombay state that Gandhi has sent a letter to Lord Willingdon, the Viceroy, stating that he will attend the resumed Round Table Conference in London even if the communal question remains unsettled in the meantime. However, he added that he will only explain the Congress position at the Conference and will not participate in its proceedings.

Attacks on Indians in Burma

Refugees who have been pouring into Calcutta recently from Burma state that the Anti-Indian feeling is growing daily there and that the Burmans in the interior villages and townships are now armed with deadly weapons. Indians' lives are daily becoming more insecure, according to a *Reuter* telegram from Calcutta. Owing to unprovoked murderous attacks the refugees declare Indians in Rangoon are rushing for berths aboard ships bound for India. Many Indian merchants are reported to be sending their womenfolk home to India. The Indian Government, it may be mentioned, recently ordered troops from India to Burma to suppress riots and to cope with attacks by Burmans on Indians, but the presence of the Indian troops has apparently made things worse.

Rioting in Cawnpore

One Hindu and one Moslem were killed and six Hindus and 21 Moslems injured in disturbances which broke out at CawnporeMay 30. The trouble started when 4000 Moslems threatened to march into the Hindu quarters the previous day. The following day there was fighting between large crowds of Moslems and Hindus. Panic for a time prevailed and all mills and shops were closed.

One hundred and fifty extra police arrived later and got the situation under control.

Bengali Congressman Favors Stiffer Boycott

The Bengali Congress leader, Sublas Bose, in a recent interview in Bombay, urged an increased boycott of English textiles and, after consultation with Gandhi, announced that India's full demands would be pressed at the Round-Table Conference. If they were not granted the fight would start all over again, he said. Bose expressed great admiration for Soviet Russia and at the same time spoke with a good deal of contempt for the League of Nations.

57-017

A Chinese Spectator in Yankeeland

BY ART YUN

Highbrow Flattery

There's a bunch of folks connected with the "Y" and peace movements who take particular pride in flattering Chinese leaders by addressing them as "doctors" when they are not. Thus plain Mr. Chen is written to as Dr. Chen.

Chinese love the idea, and Americans plaster it heavy. Ye America!

The Ph. D. Craze

"There are two things peculiar about the present government of China—its youth and its foreign education. Chiang studied four years in Japan and every other member of the cabinent studied in the United States." Dr. H.A.Miller in *World Unity*.

Undoubtedly, the other members of the Chinese cabinet who studied in Ameaica are: C.T.Wang, T.V.Soong, H.H.Kung, Sun Fo. This is only four out of nine cabinet ministers. Where did Dr. Miller get the idea that China is run by American Ph. D.'s?

Does the idea exist in China that an American Ph. D. is a sign of scholarship? Eigty-five per cent of the men who hold it in America know better. They tell you frankly it's merely a union label for promotion in the educational mills. Yet the race among Chinese for American Ph.D's has never been as hot as it is now.

Chinese Orators in America

Chinese orators in the United States enjoy comparing China to America as run "by the people, of the people and for the people." This sounds plainly absurd to many modern ears. The phrase was a living creed in Lincoln's generation, but is today little more than stereotyped political claptrap, and that's the impression the intelligent listener gets of a Chinese speech when he hears it rolling off the lips of a Chinese speaker.

Chinese on Broadway

Twenty years ago, if you walked down Broadway during the height of the Presidential campaign, you read brazen signs saying:

"The whole trade of the Far East is not worth the life of one American boy."

Today you can't walk ten yards on Broadway without seeing Americans patronizing Chinese on the very main stem that once echoed so vituperatively America's scorn to things Chinese. And the patronage includes every type of Brodwayite. The middle-class New Yorker, lean in his jeans and eager for romance, flock to Chin's, Yoeng's, Mandarin, and other dine-and-dance restaurants, owned, managed and "waitered" by Chinese. The ubiquitous movie patrons go to Cohan's to see a Chinese actress on the screen. The first nighter and loyal playgoer take in Edgar Wallace Theatre to see Anna May Wong in "On the Spot" (very lousy). The vaudeville enthusiasts sheepishly wait in line at Palace and Hipp to be amused by such fake Chinese headliners as "Honorable Mr. Wu" and others.

Chinese wares are constantly displayed in Broadway's shopwindows—the identical windows that twenty years ago viewed them with alarming contempt. They are today a part and parcel of the bright canyon. They are the gay White Way's perennial. The only reminder of a vanished prejudice is the "Chinatown" buses on 42nd Street that mulch out-of-town saps on a rubber-necking jaunt.

The *Times* Chinese Racket

Says an American patron: "The New York *Times* is distinguished in that it does not play up crime and sensational features. Its pages are normally clean. Everything that enters its pages enters because of its historical value and perspective. Thus it stands forth from the welter of other American papers which keep their eyes on the sensational."

Yet by a curious twist of frailty, the N.Y. *Times* does not hesitate to play up the sinister and brutal and sensational side of Chinese life. Thus it prints a detailed, descriptive article by James W. Bennett about Chinese who make it their business to live by money extortion. Bennett applies to it the American term, "racketeers," and the *Times* magazines it.

Extortionists are common types the world over. They are not typical of the China scene. But we have never seen the *Times* presenting an article on that subject about, say, the Japanese, or the Germans, or even the Jews. Even the *Times* must have its racket.

A Note on Bodyguards

Those who sneer at personal safety in China and the practice of bodyguards among Chinese officials should take a look at America—the apex of machine civilization.

In Yankeeland, bodyguards are common. Such men of affairs as Col. R.R.McCormick, publisher of *The Chicago Tribune*, have bodyguards escort them in all their public movements. Even women, as Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick have bodyguards to see them safely at social functions. American industries take the law into their hands and have their own police system. The coal and iron police in Pa. are superior to the law courts. In Pa. alone there are 3286 private policemen. Indeed, a formidable cordon of armed vassals, who take the law into their hands, is growing up not only in mills and workshops, but also about the private estates and the persons of wealth in America.

Yet America, with its supine laws, insists that China must have laws like her own before she yields extrality!

Fellows I Pity

Chinese interpreter at Ellis Island. To hold his job, he has to be gruff to his countrymen. Conscious of their brutal handling, he has to uphold the semblance of a forced brutality. He flutters about like a harassed flea, with a long face, doing work he seems to hate. Questioning his countrymen, trying to trip them up on minor-details, he is often tempted by some who try to "buy him off."

The Chinese fellow, who having lived in dirt and squalor, now in America makes a religious fetich of clealiness. He bathes twice daily, is highly offended at the sight of a speck of dirt. You see him in restaurants. He asks the waiter for extra napkins and makes a public exhibition of wiping knives and forks. He throws open all the windows in the room. Fruits have to be washed scrupulously before they touch his lips. He is noted for remarking about others' cleanliness. His behavior is a true index of his past environment.

An Old Literary Custom

Lothrop Stoddard, arch defender of racial purity and the Nordic myth, who wrote "The Rising Tide of Color," and followed it up with other books appealing to 100 percent Americanism, has apparently exhausted his subject. Or maybe his publishers decided that he was well enough known to turn to something more lucrative.

His new interest is biography. His latest book is a study of Richard Croker entitled, "Master of Manhattan." Stoddord is not the only person in the United States who used the racial purity theme to get a hearing, and when he had the public ear, turned to something more pecuniary. It's an old publicity custom!

What They Say

No Japanese party is prepared to surrender something for nothing in China.—Editorial in *New York Herald Tribune*.

The history of genius is the history of colossal dissipations.—Benjamin De Casseres in "Mencken and Shaw."

If I were a novelist writing for a Chinese reader I would dwell at length upon the honorable ancestors of my lovers and allow the entire affair to reach an ending both expected and desired in as peaceful a manner as possible.—Lawrence E. Smith in *Author and Journalist*.

Japanese Prince in New York

Common Belgians are welcomed in America; common Japanese are not. Therefore, when royal Belgians come to the United States, they come without benefit of resounding cannons and demand "incognito" passports. But when royal Japanese come to the United States, they requeset display: big cannons, reception committees, ticker tapes up Broadway.

This was evident in the recent arrival of Prince Takamatsu of Japan and Prince Charles of Belgium, one arrival closely following another. The United States pleased both. The Belgian prince was met aboard by a couple ship news reporters and their arrival received routine newspaper notice. The Japanese prince was met with brass bands, crowds of screen cameras, city dignitaries, and his reception was headlined and featured in the front page.

There are no immigration bars against Belgium. There are iron bars against Japan. It's the same old European custom known as "Diplomatic courtesy," and the young prince seemed a past master in its ways.

Chop-Suey Courses in American Colleges

Chinese students in U.S. are noted for howling down their countrymen for the bad reputation Chinese have in

(*Continued on page 36*)

57-018

China and the "Immoralities of Christianity"

BY MARC T. GREENE

(Christian Century, April 29, 1931)

THE average Chinese is even more inclined than the average Indian to regard Christianity as an adjunct of western imperialism. Even if he has something more than a smattering of education he is, in nine cases out of ten, convinced that the religion of the occident is only one of the weapons with which the west hopes to menace or to beat the east into economic and political subservience. It has been one of the special objectives of the communist agitator in China to strengthen this conviction. And so it must be one of the special objectives of the Christian teacher in the orient to break it down. Until it is broken down, until it is clearly demonstrated to young China, both by preaching and practice, that Christianity is of Jesus Christ and not of the trader politician, missionary accomplishments in China will be relatively negligible.

For, just as Jesus Christ has come to be accepted by thousands of young Indians as one of the greatest of all teachers, as a spiritual leader comparable to those of the Hindu faith, so there is a marked trend of thought in that direction among the young Chinese. But as checks to that trend there exist, in China as in India, the "four immoralities of Christianity" so frankly outlined by Dr. Stanley Jones: the religious snobbery of denominationalism, the obvious insincerity of many so-called Christians, race prejudice, and economic exploitation.

Jesus and Christianity

Nothing could be more accurate in respect of these than Dr. Jones' characterization, and nothing could be more definite as to the difficulties encountered by Christian teachers in China. As in India, so in China is the belief gaining ground that Jesus, an Asiatic, was above race prejudice, that he preached an all-inclusive brotherhood without distinctions either of race, color or sect, and that he taught a doctrine acceptable to all peoples. But the more widespread that conviction becomes the wider seems to the oriental to grow the breach between Jesus and his teachings and the Christianity of the west, with its clearly-defined "immoralities." These are, perhaps, more obvious in the orient than anywhere else. They are insurmountable obstacles and until they are broken down, though there may be a broad academic acceptance of Christ as one of the great spiritual leaders of all time, there will be no general acceptance of the faith which he founded, a faith which the changing east needs beyond the understanding of most men.

Will China Adopt Christianity?

The situation in China today is no more a subject for academic speculation spiritually than it is economically or politically. On the other hand, an urgent practical responsibility lies upon western civilization in regard to it. It cannot be studied with detached and philosophical curiosity. It must be dealt with as a problem vital to the continuance of the life of the entire world. China today is a sensitive and strategic spot in the world's life. And the solution of China's problems is not of less importance to that life than it is to China herself. Many of those problems would appear to be soluble only under a Christian regime. Is it too much to hope that China will by and by adopt Christianity as a religion?

Such a consummation may seem an unattainable ideal. But why? Many of the leaders of the present movement are Christians, notably Dr. C. T. Wang, the foreign minister. My conviction is that many more would become Christians were it not for the very hindrances we are considering. The vital thing, then, would seem to be to remove those hindrances, to preach to China the Christianity of Christ rather than the Christianity, let us say, of Fifth avenue. But we must do a good deal more than that. We must *practice* toward China the Christianity of Christ, to the end that China may be convinced that Christianity is *of* Christ primarily, and of Fifth avenue only incidentally, instead of the other way around.

Christianity and Jesus

We have made, I think, a small start toward doing that very thing. But if we have, it is only a start and a very recent one at that. I wish there were in China a worker of the type of Dr. Jones. His courage, idealism, splendid humanity and keen understanding of Asiatic psychology are needed there quite as much as they are in India, and more at this moment than ever before. The distinction that he has discovered in the minds of intelligent young India between western Christianity and Jesus Christ exists quite as generally in the minds of intelligent young China, and it is an obstacle not only to Chinese progress but to the development of the necessary amity and understanding between occident and orient generally.

In the labor to demonstrate that this distinction is superficial rather than real, that in fact, as Dr. Jones so well says, all of Christianity is at one as to the *whom* even if divided as to the *what*, there are few so likely to achieve a great measure of success as is he. The average missionary, like the average preacher everywhere, has been too much inclined to overlook the four "immoralities," too much inclined to compromise with expediency, too ready to make concession both in words and actions to material influences. Not for an instant has this tendency escaped the keen discernment of young China. Taken as a lack of the courage of professed convictions, even as a manifestation of the all-dominance of materialism in occidental concernments, it has weakened the power of Christianity in China, increased the doubts of the uncertain, and made utterly impossible any real progress toward an ultimate Christianization of the whole people.

True Friends of China

It is not that the intelligent Chinese do not realize their obligation to the missionaries, especially in these later days when practical work of inestimable assistance and value has gone—and properly—hand in hand with the spiritual. It is not, either, that the work of the missionary has been devoid of results. Even in the most remote of the western provinces men and women are to be found who can tell the Christ story and even sing some of the old hymns. It is devotion and courage and self-sacrifice alone which have taught such people these things. The Christian pioneers in China have rendered true service to the Chinese and proved themselves China's friends. No intelligent Chinese, young or old, denies that. In fact, the great friendliness that exists for America and Americans is due in no small degree to the efforts of the Christian missionaries. They have, perhaps, accomplished more than they realized. For if the Chinese feel that they have been truly aided and befriended by missionaries, preaching Jesus Christ, it naturally follows that they will be receptive in respect of that same Jesus. And they are becoming, in greater and greater numbers, thus receptive, quite as Dr. Jones finds is the case in India.

But there is so much more to it than that. The Chinese, like the rest of the Asiatics, must be made receptive, not only to Jesus Christ, the man and the teacher, but also to the religion of which he was the founder. They must be convinced that the west not only professes but at heart embraces that religion. And they have had altogether too much reason to believe that it does not so. They have seen that motives of materialism and expediency and self-aggrandizement, not to say selfishness and greed, shape the policy of the occident toward the orient and especially toward China. They have noted each and every attempt to make capital out of them and they have experienced resentment bitter and deep toward all things occidental, not excluding the Christian religion, when armed men and gunboats have appeared to support and to defend these capitalistic attempts.

Gunboats and the Gospel

Of all this it is only logical that they have deemed missionaries and their work a part. Comparatively, few Chinese have ever learned that most of the missionaries and a good many other Europeans have deplored all these evidences of western aggressiveness and imperialistc intent. Even fewer have been told that the position of many of the missionaries is that the withdrawal of all foreign forces from China, both land and sea, would give them a greater feeling of security than anything else that could happen. The "gunboat policy," whereby various powers seek to enforce a system of commercial and industrial exploitation under the guise of treaty enforcement, is in reality deplored by no one more than by the average American missionary.

But the average Chinese knows little of all this. He makes and attempts to make no distinction. Imperialism, unequal treaties, exploitation, Christianity—they have all gone hand in hand in his opinion. All have been products of the west, of that west which professes Christianity but does not, so far as he can perceive, make much of any attempt to practice it. How, then, can he reconcile Christianity as it has been demonstrated to him, with the life and teachings of the Master when those are explained to his understanding? He cannot, and neither can the rest of us, for that matter. There arises, then, the "immorality"

of insincerity and inconsistency. together with that of economic exploitaion and race prejudice, each entirely at odds with what he has learned of Christ. As to the fourth "immorality," that of irreconcilable denominationalism, the Chinese knows nothing, perhaps. But as a hindrance to effective work for the kingdom of Christ in Asia, or anywhere else, it is as insurmountable as the others.

But is it necessary that these "immoralities," these hindrances, remain obstacles forever insurmountable? If we admit that, we may as well give over now and forever all hope of Christianizing the world. But we shall not for an instant admit any such thing. We shall declare, on the other hand, our confidence that, under the leadership of such splendid fighters fo God and humanity as Stanley Jones, these obstacles and any obstacles can at length be cleared away. We shall admit no doubt that the forces at present battling for the all-inclusive brotherhood preached by Jesus Christ, a brotherhood that shall admit of no distinctions, either differences of race, color, creed or denomination, will at length prevail, and in China as elsewhere. The fight may be long, and it certainly will be bitter, for we must first replace the "Christian immoralities" of denominationalism, insincerity, race prejudice and materialism with the "moralities" of a united church in Christ, life that squares with profession, brotherhood and the worship of a true God rather than false gods. We must do this at home and then, upon the basis of that accomplishment, preach to the east the Christianity of Christ, accepted by the west at last. Then and certainly not until then, shall we have a chance of winning the east.

Inclement Weather Interferes with Memorial Day Service in Shanghai

Owing to the inclement weather, there was no official Memorial Day (May 30) service by the American community in Shanghai. U. S. Consul General Cunningham cancelled the proposed march from the Race Course, of the Fourth Marines, bluejackets from the U. S. S. *Houston*, the American Troop and American Company of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, at an early hour, and as a result there was no volley firing at Bubbling Well Cemetery. A committee of the American Women's Club proceeded with the decoration of the graves of the American war dead, despite the downpour.

Chinese Ask Membership on Land Commission

The Chinese Ratepayers Association has sent two letters to the Greater Shanghai Municipality and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Nanking in an appeal for assistance in securing Chinese representation on the land commission of the Shanghai Municipal Council. A previous petition had heen sent to the Shanghai Municipal Council direct but the latter replied that the Land Commission could be increased only by an amendment of the Land Regulations, and this was necessarily a matter for arrangement between the powers concerned and the Chinese government.

Peiping Merchants Say Consumption Tax Is Worse than Likin

Merchants in Peiping continue to agitate against the new consumption and products taxes, declaring that they create greater hardships and hindrances to trade than did likin. Several deputations representing merchants recently attempted to see Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang on the subject but, according to *Reuter*, he has seen none of them, pleading a cold and high temperature. Meanwhile owing to the refusal of butchers and others to pay the taxes and the consequent holding up of goods there is almost a meat and fish famine in the former capital.

New President of Tsinghua Flees from Students

Wu Nan-heng, newly appointed President of Tsinghua University, has moved to the Hotel de Pekin, owing to fears that he will be attacked by the students. Student opposition to Mr. Wu was evident from the beginning of his incumbency when the students' own candidates for the presidency failed to receive consideration by the Central Authorities. Mr. Wu succeeded the last president, Lo Chia-luen, and has been in office only for a few months.

May 30 Anniversary Passes Quietly in Shanghai

May 30 passed more quietly in Shanghai this year than in any year since May 30, 1925, when the incident in which a number of students were shot dead by Municipal Police occurred. The precautions against any outbreak that were taken by both the foreign and Chinese authorities were reinforced with rainy weather. Indeed, so far as the foreign Settlements are concerned, there was at no time any indication that disturbers intended to make a demonstration. Both the British and American authorities kept their men in barracks during the day so as to avoid any possibility of a clash.

A raid made by members of the Bureau of Public Safety at Pootung May 29 resulted in the seizure of several hundred thousand inflammatory pamphlets dealing with the May 30 incident. The Police arrested four men on the premises and also seized a printing press. Two of the men arrested were employees of the Shanghai Docks.

Miss Ling Ling was arrested on the night of May 29 in Avenue road on a charge of being a communist, but she was released by Judge Wu in the District Court the following morning.

No New Developments in Extrality Negotiations

Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister for Foreign Affairs, in an interview at Nanking last week, stated that little progress had been made in the negotiations regarding the abolition of extraterritoriality. Alluding to both the Sino-British and Sino-American discussions Dr. Wang said that since the arrival of Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister at Nanking, there had been a number of further conversations, but nothing material had come of them. He added that the Chinese Government could not agree to the new proposal submitted by the British Minister.

Questioned regarding the demand of the American Government for the Chinese Government's recognition of the unsecured loans advanced by America to the defunct Peking Government, Dr. Wang said he had no knowledge of any such demand. According to the latest reports from Washington, said the Foreign Minister, extrality negotiations were being conducted between Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese Minister to Washington, and Mr. Stimson, U. S. Foreign Secretary, with satisfactory results.

Dr. Wang Chung-hui to Go to the Hague, as Originally Intended

Dr. Wang Chung-hui in a recent interview stated that having signified to the Permanent Court of International Justice at the Hague, his intention of assuming office as a judge of the Court, he had to refrain from all political activities in his own country and had sent in his resignation to his Government as the President of the Judicial Yuan. He added that he had made every preparation to start for Europe in time to attend the forth-coming extraordinary session, and was taking all the necessary steps to wind up the work which had been entrusted to him.

All Schools in Greater Shanghai Must Register

A last warning was given by the Municipal Bureau of Education for Greater Shanghai, in a notification issued May 28 to all private educational institutions in the city, reminding them of the period fixed for the registration of schools with the Bureau. According to a previous announcement, the time limit for school registration expires on the day before the opening of the autumn term after the summer vacation. Schools ignoring the order will be closed.

Opium Conference Convenes at Geneva

The Opium Conference opened at Geneva May 25 with 150 delegates representing 52 countries in attendance. The Conference is dealing with recommendation to put the manufacture of all habitforming drugs under the control of the League of Nations by assigning limited quotas to the chemical industries of the various countries concerned. This proposed solution is being opposed by at least some of the nations which have to depend on imported drugs for their chemical and medical needs.

Women in England To-day

BY FLORENCE WONG

CHINESE girls in England are not numerous. I consider it beneficial for my Chinese sisters to have a general idea of what English girls are doing in this age. Woman's emancipation, even in England, is not yet complete. All girls in England, of course, are educated in public or private schools from the age of five until at least fourteen or fifteen according to the new Education Act.

At the secondary school the girls are taught on lines very similar to boys. There are only a very few co-educational secondary schools in this country but the majority are, I believe, successful. Girls' education involves only quite a small amount of sewing and cooking —but they do as much mathematics, Latin, and Greek as their brothers.

Not many girls leave a secondary school before they are sixteen. Those who do almost invariably take up a secretarial training, shorthand and typing. There are hundreds of thousands of shorthand typists in England, and it is a profession which will soon be badly overcrowded. A proportion of girls who stay on at school until eighteen go to a university. There are two important women's colleges at Cambridge, four at Oxford, two in London, and several smaller ones, besides which nearly all the junior colleges take women students now. A large proportion of girls who go to a university become teachers. That is one of the bad things about higher education for girls—it seems only to lead to one end, teaching. Fine teachers are vitally necessary, of course but variety would improve the atmosphere and the value of the women's colleges.

"Bad Form" Not to Work

The situation amounts to this—every woman is educated, a good proportion are fairly well educated, and a smaller number of girls "stay at home" on leaving school.

The attitude towards the girl who is supported by her parents, is changing. Even in "Society"—the wealthy aristocracy—there is a restless desire to do some kind of work. It is beginning to be considered "bad form" not to work. I think this attitude will soon be extended to married women without children.

That the economic burden should rest entirely on the man, while the wife does a quite inadequate amount of useful work in keeping the home pretty and clean seems to me wrong—but, of course, my views are heterodox, and I am considered rather "advanced" if I dare to mention them to certain sections.

Here you have an England of working women, living busy, and fairly contented lives. Women are doctors (a considerable number); dentists (a few); lawyers (not very many); nurses and teachers (hundreds); paid social workers and political organisers (a good many); and so on.

We do not find a great many women actually owning and running big manufacturing businesses. But, there are hundreds of women in industry who are absolutely invaluable as seconds-in command. The advertising manager of the great English humorous paper *Punch* is a woman.

"Emancipation" Far from Complete

But, of course, this "Emancipation" is far from being complete. In the first place, there is no equal wage basis. Even in the teaching profession, where it cannot be denied that the work done by women is as valuable as that done by men, the women's wage is distinctly lower and the same applies to most professions, and to practically the whole of industry.

In journalism women are paid the same rate as men, and are in theory, the exact equals of men, in status. I say "in theory" because while the treatment is the same, there is not, as happens in so many professions, equality of opportunity.

Few papers employ more than one woman journalist. The great national papers employ six in a staff of thirty or forty. Many provincial papers have no woman at all.

Apart from the fact that women have not yet achieved true economic emanciption, there is the difficulty, perhaps the fundamental one, that they have not yet even achieved sentimental emancipation.

Do you know what I mean by that. You must, just as I, be bound by a thousand silly conventions which forbid a woman to do things, not because they are harmful or in any sense wrong, but just because she is a woman. You see even English girls at present are not absolutely free to do whatever they like. I hope my Chinese sisters will not aim at ultra-modernism, thinking they are copying the West. In fact we should not take the Western ways as a standard, but only as a guiding light, perhaps.

London, April 30, 1931.

Germany's New Place in the Sun

(Liberty Magazine, April 18)

As these lines are written, certain of the chancelleries of Europe are still much disturbed over the announced intention of Germany and Austria to establish a customs union.

What the two nations propose, roughly, is to abolish commodity tariff barriers between them and adopt uniform import and export laws and tariffs. It is a good deal as if two farmers proposed to tear down the fence between their farms and build a uniform fence around the two. It would'n affect the ownership of the land, but the neighbors certainly might think it would make the two farms look more like one than they did before.

That is what some of the neighbors of Germany and Austria do think. There has been talk of violations of the treaties of Versailles and St. Germain, and France, Italy, and Czecho-Slovakia have warned Vienna specifically that the union would constitute a breach of the Geneva protocols of 1922, by the terms of which Austria is getting financial aid under the auspices of the League of Nations.

France, of course, fears the Germans are taking steps toward the German-Austrian political union which the Kaiser and Emperor Charles planned at Spa back in 1918. The French don't like such speeches as one the Austrian Foreign Minister made the other day, in which he pledged his country to help in regaining "a place in the sun" for the German people.

Italy doesn't want the influence of the German Reich brought down to its northern border, and Czecho-Slovakia, which used to be a part of Austria-Hungary, is suspicious of a new regime for Austria.

On the other hand, in behalf of the customs union, it is argued that it is purely an economic matter which violates no treaties, that other nations are invited to join it if they like, and that it fits perfectly into a French scheme—Aristide Briand's plan for a Pan-Europe.

Germany lost 27,275 square miles of territory, with 6,471,581 inhabitants, as a result of the war. Austria has shrunk to a territory of 32,369 square miles, with a population of about 7,000,000, which is a little less than the population of New York City.

Both nations have been through twelve years of hardships imposed by the Treaty of Versailles. They think they can 'come back" to some extent by getting together on the matter of tariff. It seems reasonable to suppose they can. And we rather think they will.

The Germans are a great people and an old people. They were mighty in the time of the Roman emperors, and gave Varus, the Roman general, a first-class licking in 9 A. D.

Since then they have been licked at times, but never permanently crushed. The worst licking they ever got was from themselves —in the Thirty Years' War.

We don't believe they will be held down permanently this time, and we don't think they ought to be.

It is significant that, in the first protests about the proposed customs union, England stayed aloof. What may eventuate between the time this is written and the time it appears in print we cannot tell. But without England it does not seem likely that France and her allies can prevail against the wish of both Germany and Austria to throw down tariff barriers.

Marines Involved in Brawl to be Tried by Court Martial

Three United States Marines are now being detained at the headquarters of the Fourth Regiment as a result of an affray that took place near the intersection of Avenue and Seymour Roads on the night of May 26, when two Chinese suffered knife wounds of so serious a character that they are still in the Paulun Hospital, in a critical condition. One of the two injured men is the proprietor of a tailor shop located near the scene of the trouble. A public court-martial is to be held. Investigators have, as yet, failed in their efforts to find the knife or knives that are thought to have caused the wounds.

57-021

The Plight of the Manchurian Peasant

BY A. A. R.

FEW persons, who have travelled by railway in Manchuria and observed out of the car's windows the endless plains and the toiling peasants, have give thought to the amount of labor that the Chinese farmer puts into his land, and the remuneration he receives in return, yet the subject is very important and should have careful consideration. For deliberation on this topic we have no Chinese data, inasmuch as the Chinese have no statistics to speak about. The information available on this subject has been gathered by the research departments of the Chinese Eastern Railway and the South Manchuria Railway, and which they have made public in their respective languages, Russian and Japanese. Therefore, the information, which we are going to give, does not claim to be so accurate as to be applied to every peasant household in Manchuria, but it does give a reliable general picture of the conditions under which the Chinese peasant toils.

Because the country is undergoing one of the hardest and most persistent economic crises, which has hit particularly the agricultural class, the present time is especially opportune to stop awhile and reflect on the peasant's life. Of late we hear of so many plans of reorganization at the hands of the central and the provincial governments, but all of them are, in our opinion, directed to some other sides of the nation's life, the rural community having received the least possible attention. It has from time immemorial served as an object of taxation and as a source of somebody's enrichment, which notion prevails even now, despite the highly commendable spirit of public service which imbues the present day leaders.

Land Ownership and Land Tenancy

There would be no mistake if we would assert that nearly all the peasants, whom the traveller observes out of the railway's couch, toiling from early morning to dusk, are not owners of the land on which they work so laboriously, but mere tenants or perhaps hired coolies, for the main body of the Manchurian cultivated area is privately owned and rented out to the landless peasants. Landownership in Manchuria has its own history, which dates back to the time when the country was being conquered and populated by Manchus, and when emperors turned to granting the land to their henchmen as a reward for the services rendered. Afterwards, having become assimilated by Chinese, their landholdings have gradually passed to other parties, mostly through inheritance or purchase.

Another origin of the private landownership in Manchuria lies in the selling of the open land by the government to the new immigrants. In that case large tracts of the land often get into the hands of speculators, who buy up the land in order to sell it with a handsome profit for themselves. There have, however, been recorded cases when such speculators suffered great losses, for instance, when the tide of immigrants has been turned in other directions.

It is impossible to state what is the average space of land owned by peasant; it depends upon the means of the individual, rising from one mow (畝), or 1/10 of shan, to several hundred shan (頃) of the land. In most cases the land is so small that the peasant is obliged to rent from the neighboring rich farmer an additional lot of the land. This we should term as a mixed type of land cultivation. Another type is when the peasant has no land of his own at all and has to rent it from the landholder.

Exorbitant Rates of Tenancy

The terms of landtenancy are exorbitantly high and can perhaps be found nowhere else. The peculiarity of it lies in that the farmer has to pay the rent not in money, but in the products of his labor, that is a certain part of his crops, annually. This subject has been well studied by the Russian authors, like E. E. Yashnoff, V. G. Shishkanoff, etc., and according to their findings the terms of tenancy are of two variations, which we describe presently.

The first type is when the land is rented for a period of 10 years. During the first five years the peasant pays or contributes nothing to the landholder, but during the second half of the term he has the following to do:—

In the 6th year the peasant contributes 8 tou out of his crop per shan, 1/3 whereof is soya bean, 1/3—millet and 1/3—kaoliang.

In the 7th year he contributes 1 tan in the same proportion.

In the 8th year he contributes 1 tan 2 tou in the same proportion.

In the 9th year he contributes 1 tan 4 tou in the same proportion.

In the 10th year he contributes 1 tan 6 tou in the same proportion.

It should be noted in this connection that tou (斗) is a measure of capacity and represents 1/10 of tan (石), which varies, however, widely according to districts in which it is used. Thus, in some districts 1 tan = 180 kilos, in others = 360 kilos, in rough figures. In the measuring of grain the Chinese have from time immemorial used not the unit of weight, as one would have rightly expected, but that of capacity, tou never having represented an unchangeable quantity.

Speaking of other particulars of the leasehold of this type we should add that, in some cases, the owner provides the peasant with a hut, the peasant furnishing himself with the live stock, implements and hired hands (coolies). The landowner has, of course, no right to refuse leasing the land so long as there is no fault on the part of the leaseholder. If the land is to be sold, the leaseholder has a preferential right thereto. In case that the peasant is so poor that he has no live stock and implements of his own, then the owner provides him with everything at his own expense, the peasant giving up after 2-3 years 25% of the land cultivated by him.

The second type of leasing the land, commonly met in Manchuria, is when the lot is in the populated area; then the leaseholder has to contribute 2,2 tan per shan of soya bean, millet and kaoliang in equal proportions. In this case the landowner provides the peasant with a hut, a well and a mill, or what is termed in the rural community di-wo-pu (地窩舖). If, however, the lot is far away from the populated areas, the leaseholder has to contribute less in crop, say from 1.2 to 1.5 tan per shan, all other terms remaining the same.

If the peasant has nothing of his own, which is true in most cases, the landowner supplies him with di-wo-pu (a hut, a well, a mill) and in addition pays him 250-300 dollars per annum as wages. In this case the profit, which might accrue, goes to the owner. As one sees, this peasant can hardly be called a leaseholder, being a mere farm hand.

Having thus arranged his terms with the landowner the peasant proceeds with ploughing. In South Manchuria, where the population is comparatively dense, the usual cultures are kaoliang, millet and corn, or cereals used for the local consumption. In North Manchuria, not so densely populated, soya bean and wheat predominate, both of which have served as principal products for exports. For the local consumption corn, kaoliang, millet are also being cultivated, but they do not play such an important role as soya bean and wheat. The role of soya bean has especially been enhanced by the ever growing demand from abroad, where this seed has found extensive use for industrial purposes.

The Peasant's Expenses Are Cited

Besides the rentage, the peasant has to reckon other expenses incidental to the cultivation of the land. The most important of these expenses is the hire of farm hands, which has become a phenomenon deeply rooted in the budget of all the peasants. This is especially noticeable in the regions close to the railway lines or around the towns; in far off places the hiring of coolies does not predominate. Thus, it would be no exaggeration to say that during the summer months nearly all farmers hire coolies, paying them off after the close of the harvesting season.

The farm hands, open for hiring, are the incoming coolies, mostly from Shantung, Hupei, etc. They begin to come just after the Lunar New Year and remain in Manchuria the whole season, returning late in the autumn, after the close of the harvesting season. The need of hired men varies according to the size of the farmer's family and the size of the land owned or leased. It has been observed that a household having 100 shan under cultivation has from 5 to 10 coolies, hired per annum, and also 20 coolies, for the summer season only. The terms of hire might be surmised as follow: besides meals, a coolie, hired per year, receives something like Har. $200.00 as wages; a seasonal coolie receives Har. $1.00—$1.50 per per day. In both cases the meal, which must also be taken into account, would come to 10—12 cents a head per day.

Another important item of the peasant's budget is connected with providing himself with seeds for sowing purposes. Inquiries made revealed that the peasant has to procure from 2 to 2.5 tou of soya bean per shan of the land to be sown. In terms of money it would come to something like Har. $2.00 per shan, although this figure varies in accordance with the market price of soya beans in the given locality. The live stock, which can be found on nearly all farms, also requires some expenses for its upkeep. This item would come to about Har. $6.00 per shan on an average.

Besides rentage payable to the landowner the peasant has to pay taxes. The amount of these taxes is not permanent but varies widely. According to the researches conducted by the C. E. R. Economic Bureau in the region of two rural districts, it was found that the land tax, actually payable by the peasant to the provincial coffers amounts to something like Har. $1.20 per shan.

The Village Usurer

The terms of tenancy and subsequent expenses, connected with farming, are rather easy if we will compare them with the terms of credit. Our enumeration of the common items of expenditure shows that man, desirous of settling on the land, has to have some ready money in hard cash. But as a matter of fact the average peasant is as poor as a proverbial church mouse, so the peasant feels the need of money as soon as he begins to work on his land. Where can he get money for the upkeep of his farm?

Out comes a usurer, a man whose business is the lending of money under extortionate interest rates. To specify this factor, we have to say that, if the peasant borrows money from his landowner, he pays from 25 to 30 per cent. per annum, which should be regarded as by no means too high. If, however, he applies to the third party, as—for instance to an exchange broker or a village usurer, he pays as high as 50—60 per cent. per annum, interest being deducted from principal at the time of closing the deal. Besides, the peasant signs a document, whereby all the rights to the land, in case of his failing in carrying out the terms of borrowing the money, are being given up to the money-lender. The document must be accompanied with a warranty of the two outside persons.

Very often the money is being lent from the village general storekeeper's or a place where the peasant usually gets all his daily supplies (雜貨舖, tsahopu). In this case the peasant receives no money, but the goods equivalent in value to his loan. The usual term is from 2 to 5 per cent. per month, the time of credit being no longer than 4 or 5 months. How does the peasant pay in his debt? By seeds, he delivers after the close of the harvesting season. Then the price is determined by the market value of the particular seed, ruling at the time of delivering the seeds. From this one can see that the village general storekeeper is the man who reaps the profit, namely: (1) he earns a good sized interest, (2) sells his own stock, of course, not at sacrifice, (3) receives a stock of marketable seeds, underweighed at delivery, (4) re-sells it with a handsome profit, no doubt.

The usual time when the peasant begins to reap his hard earned harvest is August—for wheat, and October—for soya bean; in these months he completes the field work and commences to bring the crop to the commercial centres of the region—the "hsien" or district town, or the railway station. But the main bulk of seeds begins to appear on the market in the end of November, when the rivers are well frozen over and the roads are open for cartage. The peasant usually contracts to deliver the seeds only about this time, if he had concluded a future deal; he is also most hardly pressed at about this time, when he has to settle some of his debts before the advent of the Lunar New Year.

Too Many Intermediary Agents

One of the disadvantageous characteristics of the soya bean and—generally speaking—grain business is the presence of too many intermediary parties between the primary producer (the peasant) and the exporter, which the reader will readily see presently. The peasant has to carry his stock in native, horse driven, double-wheeled, cars to the nearest populated center, where he usually puts up at an inn, the keeper whereof happens to be on friendly relations with him. On the morrow the inn-keeper draws out of seeds some samples and makes round of calls at the grain-dealers' (粮栈) who are likely to buy the particular grain. There the innkeeper produces samples and conducts the actual bargaining, representing the seller, i.e. the farmer. In other instances, the grain-dealers send out their assistants to round up the inns. In that case bargaining takes place at the inn, the seller being present. Having sold the grain the peasant delivers it on to the buyer's compound, which he does instantly against the cash payment. There are not infrequent cases when the peasant leaves his entire stock in the custody of a friend—innkeeper and returns home. This is especially true when prices are very low and when the peasant is not hard pressed for the immediate cash.

As might be expected, the inn-keeper is a very active sort of man and it is his lifetime ideal to become a grain-dealer, which he does, if the business proves fortunate. Thus the inn-keeper and the village grain-dealer serve as an important part in the trade of soya beans (and other grains) before the grain finally gets into the hands of an exporting merchant. At the grain-dealer's the bean undergoes a proper treatment: packing into gunny bags, for the peasant brings the grain unpacked; the dealer makes out lots for re-delivery to the railway station's grain-dealer, or to the representative of the exporting firm.

The way of taking the delivery of grains, soya beans inclusive, by grain-dealers from peasants deserves a few words of comment, for it is quite characteristic of the Chinese trade customs. As we have stated in the preceding lines, the peasant delivers his goods not on the basis of weight of the cargo, as the ordinary human being would do, but on the "tou" basis, which is a measure of capacity, widely varying according to the districts in which it is used. It so happens that the grain-dealers have a good number of clever and well experienced assistants, the so called toushui (打斗人) and ya-shui (验斗人), or in plain English—cutters, whose duty is to effect the measuring of the grain (not weighing, which note). And, of course, they see to it that the dealer would not be at expense. They simply cut the weight or—literally speaking—undermeasure the cargo, the peasant being the sufferer.

Loss in Currency and Future Deals

It is by no means the last kind of the peasant's losses; another one crops up immediately as soon as he receives the money, although in somewhat veiled way. We mean the practice of using the depreciated currencies, widely circulated among peasants and lower classes. Such currencies are the Kirin provincial notes (so called tiao), the Heilunkiang provincial notes and the Mukden provincial notes (fengpiao), the Harbin paper dollar being by far the strongest among all of them. Peasants receive the payment for their grains in these currencies, in which they settle all their accounts with laborers, creditors, etc. The peculiarity of all these currencies lies in that their value is the highest when the export season just opens and slumps down when the season is about to be out. In the first instance exporters, grain-dealers and other intermediary parties, start to buy up the provincial notes against Harbin paper notes, Japanese yen or silver dollars, creating a certain demand for paper notes. This demand wanes within a few months, namely, in January and February, and is usually the lowest in spring and summer, or when the peasant feels the extreme shortage of funds and is obliged to apply to usurers, whose terms we have described in some detail. It means, he borrows the money when it is the lowest in value (in the spring and the summer time) and pays it back when the exchange rate of currencies is the highest, i.e. in the mid-winter. The loss in currency is quite evident.

Our narrative would be incomplete if we did not say a few words about "future" deals, widely used in Manchuria. It means the peasant, hardly pressed by the shortage of funds, turns to the nearest grain-dealer (粮栈) or a usurer, and contracts to furnish him with a stock of the new crop seeds, stipulating the exact time when the goods shall be delivered. It is observed that by the middle of July 20 per cent. of all the cultivated area under soya beans are being sold by peasants in futures, or at the time when the price of beans is usually the lowest. The grain-dealer (or the usurer) receives his stock in November, or when the market price of beans is the highest. To protect peasants from the ravages of this system the authorities have of late resorted to the prohibition of all future deals but whether they will carry it out remains to be seen.

As one can readily see, not all the Manchurian peasants live along the railway lines; the greatest number of them is scattered over the whole land and is therefore obliged to bring the products of their labor to the nearest town, or to the nearest railway station. Since he sells his goods with delivery on to the yard of the buyer, the peasant has to pay the cartage fee, which varies also widely according to the distance involved, conditions of the road and other circumstances. In the interior, therefore, the prices of grains are cheaper by the cost of cartage to the railway line. Besides the cartage fee the peasant has to reckon how much of the native taxes he will have to pay when passing from one district into another. The size of these taxes has never been fixed and varies according to districts, times and, occasionally, the tax-collector's frame of mind.

The local taxes on the grain trade constitute by no means a small factor, lying heavily upon the the farmer's income. In Heilungkiang province the following taxes are payable: (1) liangshui (糧稅) or production tax—2,8% ad valorem; (2) chundzinshui (出口稅) or export tax—2,8% ad valorem; (3) difanzuan (地方捐) or local tax from 2,3 to 3,4% ad valorem; (4) tebetsui (特別稅) or special tax—Har. $6.00 per carload. The total value of all these taxes in the named province comes up to about 9%. In Kirin province we see the following taxes, making altogether something like 10% of the grain's value: (1) chuchanlianshui (出產稅) or principal tax—2% ad valorem; (2) hsiachanliangshui or selling tax—also 2%; (3) difanzuan or local tax—from 0,5 to 5% ad valorem; (4) tebetsui. To be fair. these taxes are being paid by grain-dealers, but they in fact reckon them when buying the grains from peasants and pay them correspondingly smaller price.

It is opportunte to say here a few words of another item of peasant expenditure, bearing however, a causal character. We mean the losses connected with the ravages of bandits infesting the whole districts, especially in the interior, and also with the military expeditions that are being constantly sent out to rout the bandits. Of course, the losses of this character are occasional, but they occur so frequently that to hear of the depredations caused by bandits is not altogether a matter of surprise. Each appearance of the bandits is followed by an expedition from the authorities. One might compare this phenomenon to a see-saw or hide-and-seek game. The extent of these losses, of course, cannot be be learnt; peasants never talk on this subject; they regard it as something unavoidable.

Banditry Is Inevitable

So far we have described the factors adversely affecting the farmer's economy. It has been computed that even in the years of plenty, when the export of soya beans and wheat was the largest, the peasant could have received no more than 40% of f.o.r. price of soya beans, the rest of the value (60% having been distributed as taxes, commissions of the intermediary agents, cartage fees, etc.. The 40% of the free on rail value of the article is too small a remuneration, explaining why the Manchurian peasant is so poor. The wolf of hunger alwavs lurks about his hut; he hardly keeps the animal away from the door. It is no wonder, therefore, that the most daring of them give up toiling and turn to the hills, augmenting the already "sufficient" number of brigands. That is why Chinese history has, even at the most prosperous times been full of bandit tales, the greatest of Chinese leaders having come up from the bandit ranks.

More can be said of the peasant's life, still more how to improve it, but the peasant is not asleep and tries means and ways to get out of his predicament. The easiest thing for him to do is to add to his stock some earth, sweepings, etc. and to expose it to the rains, which would make the grain bulkier in size and weight, yielding more money to him. Innkeepers, grain-dealers and other intermediary agents, in whose custody the grain remains for some time, could not have withstood the temptation of doing so in their turn, all of which taken together has been responsible for the disastrous fall of soya bean prices in the foreign markets, accelerated by the general fall of the commodity prices all over the world. That the quality of soya beans has come to such a state that it is seriously affecting the export trade is a matter of common knowledge and every step is being taken to improve the situation. But all of them are of little avail, so long as the one fundamental cause remains the same—the destitution of the Manchurian peasant. What would an ignorant peasant do if not to dampen the beans, under the circumstances?

We are facing one of the greatest economic ills the world has ever seen and it has brought to the fore many problems, among which is the fate of the farming class. If the Manchurian peasant was not well off in the best years, he is most hardly pressed now, which explains the fact why we hear of so many bandits, roving in the interior, defying the authorities. When one reflects on the real conditions, as they are now, there is an ample reason to be a pessimist, but it is to be hoped that, thanks to the untiring efforts of the enlightened present day leaders, the country will tide over the bad times, first attention being paid to the sufferings of the peasantry, which constitutes the backbone of the entire population. The task is tremendous in scope, worthy of much study, and it remains to be seen whether the country has come to a threshold of peaceful existence, or it it will forever remain the bandit-infested country that it has hitherto been.

Mukden, May 20, 1930.

57-024

A Tribute from America to Chinese Skill

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:—

China and Japan have expressed considerable dissatisfaction with American laws that exclude their nationals from the United States. But such laws subtly flatter the Chinese and Japanese peoples; for they recognize the truth that Americans cannot compete with the Chinese and Japanese in the matter of making a living. The immigration exclusion acts are by no means directed against the Chinese and Japanese in the sense that they are meant to discriminate against these races. It is far from the thought of the United States government to admit Occidentals to the United States and to exclude Orientals. This is not the case at all. The immigration exclusion acts are simply measures of self-preservation. When we were confronted with the likelihood of vast numbers of Chinese and Japanese coming to our country, it was a case with us, in the words of the homely American proverb, of "Root, hog, or die!". We knew that we could not compete with these races in the matter of making a living, and that their coming in large numbers would mean the end of us as an American nation and a white race. We could not have survived a large influx of Orientals.

I will give a few examples of the vitality, industry, resourcefulness, and manner of living of Chinese in the United States, to show how these characteristics of the Chinese would result in America's becoming a Chinese country if many Chinese were to be admitted here.

I first became acquainted with the Chinese—and I may add, attached to them—in New York City, where I was born. My aunt taught a class of Chinese in a Scotch Covenanter Presbyterian church, and they would come to our house of an evening, sing hymns, and talk over matters. I remember one hymn they sang: "Out on the highways, out on the 'pieways' (byways), out on the 'pieways' of sin." These Chinese who came to our home were well-bred, well-spoken, well-dressed, clean and neat in attire. They never failed in gentlemanly conduct. I still remember the names and occupations of some of these men who came to our house, and of other Chinese whom my aunt knew. There was Lee Way, a prosperous merchant or laundryman (maybe both), an industrious man who would work far into the night. There were also the Rev. Huie Kin, a Christian minister who married a white girl, and had a large family of children; Guy Maine, who I think was editor of a Chinese paper in New York City; Joe Singleton (he took an American name) who drew a clever cartoon of Uncle Sam brushing a Chinaman out of his doorway; and a Chinese interpreter. Most of these Chinese, I think, adopted American dress and customs, though Lee Way still clung to his Chinese attire: I still recall its clean Oriental smell. I was quite fond of Lee Way.

As an example of the resourcefulness of Chinese in the United States, Mark Twain says in "Roughing It" that they would make a living out of gold diggings which white men had abandoned as unprofitable; that they would melt tin cans and sell the metal; and that they would gather up old bones and convert them into fertilizer. They can live on almost nothing, and stand hardship and fatigue well.

Chinese laundrymen, farmers, merchants, and cooks in America are honest, skillful, and successful. Recently I was in a small town not far from Coeur d'Alene, and ate at two restaurants, white and Chinese. The meals served by the Chinese were immeasurably superior to those served by the American, but cost no more. I seldom enjoy meals I eat in restaurants, but I enjoyed the meals prepared by this Chinese cook. He or his partner even gave coffee free of charge to distressed old Americans.

During these hard times when thousands of Americans have been applying for charity, they say that at Los Angeles where there are numbers of Japanese and Chinese none of these people have applied for relief. Can any one wonder that we exclude Orientals? Self-preservation is the first law of nature.

CHARLES HOOPER.

Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, U. S. A., May 5, 1931.

Meeting of Creditors of Greyhounds Ltd. to be Held June 25

The Shanghai International Greyhounds, Ltd. is being voluntarily liquidated. A meeting of creditors is announced by F. N. Matthews, the liquidator, to take place in the offices of the accounting firm of Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, Glen Line building, Shanghai, June 25 at 4 p.m. An extraordinary meeting of shareholders was held May 27 confirming the appointment of Mr. Matthews as liquidator.

The Chinese Language in Fifty Ten-Minute Lessons!

BY PROF. W. A. SCHARFFENBERG

Lesson No. XXI

RADICALS

This lesson will complete our study of the fifty most frequently used Radicals. Seventy or eighty percent of the characters will be found classified under these fifty radicals. We urge the student to acquire a knowledge of as many more radicals as possible, for a knowledge of the radicals will not only give the student an idea of the meaning of the character but will also save him much time in looking up characters in a dictionary.

穴

46. 穴 Radical number 116, pronounced ʃye' in the fifth tone. Refers to a cave, a den, a pit, a grave, or houses in the ground. Used in characters having some relation to the above ideas.

攴

47. 攴 Radical number 66, pronounced pu in the third tone. Not generally used standing alone but invariably used in connection with some character. The radical itself means to tap or to rap, and in its condensed form 攵 is generally written on the right hand side of the character.

田

48. 田 Radical number 101, pronounced t'en in the second tone. Represents a field, or cultivated ground, arable land, landed property. Used in characters having to do with fields, or having some relation to fields in one way or another.

髟

49. 髟 Radical number 190, pronounced piaˇ in the first tone. Represents hair, shaggy hair. Used in characters having to do with hair, a beard, mustache, etc.

土

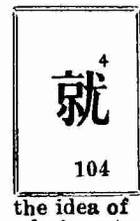
50. 土 Radical number 32, pronounced t'u in the third tone. One of the five elements. The earth, territory, land, soil, ground, mud, dust, of the soil, local, etc. Used quite frequently and in characters having some relation to the above terms.

CHARACTERS

Character No. 101 (件4)
A classifier, for all kinds of things. An article, subject or affair.
Pronounced tzen
A combination of 亻 a man and 牛 an ox. The ox was the most valuable thing among the goods of the ancients, while man was the most noble of all. Hence the combination of the two most noble on earth, a man and an ox

Character No. 102 (念4)
To study, to read aloud, to repeat from memory, to ponder on, To reflect.
Pronounced nen
A combination 今 of meaning the actual moment, the present, and 心 the heart or mind. The idea of concentration, applying one's mind or heart to the thing in hand, as to study, to read, memorize, repeat, reflect, all of which help drive the thing desired into one's mind.

Character No. 103 (懂3)
To understand
Pronounced tɔ:n
The 忄 heart and 董 to correct, regulate, to store up. The idea of the heart or mind comprehending that which goes on in the world about. Hence the idea of to comprehend, or understand.



Character No. 104 (就4)
Then, just now, immediately, according, to go or come to, to follow.
Pronounced tziu
A combination of 京 the idea of an elevation or important center as a capital or metropolis, the most important place in the state; and 尤 admiration. Admiration for the capital, the metropolis, or for that which is exalted or elevated. Hence the idea of to follow, or go up to, the desire to immediately admire, etc.

Character No. 105 (若5)
If, as if, as to.
Pronounced *ro'*
Originally the idea of picking herbs in order to eat them. This idea may be obtained thru 艹 to pick, 艸 herbs, 口 and the mouth. It is now used as a very important conjunction, if, as, etc.

VOCABULARY LIST

216. 一件事 — i tzen sz — an affair.
217. 第一件事 — ti' i' tzen sz — the first business.
218. 念書 — nen ʃu — to read and study.
219. 懂是懂 — tɔ:n-pu-tɔ:n—do you understand or not?
220. 不懂 — pu tɔ:n — do not understand.
221. 就來 — tziu laI — will come directly.
222. 就要去 — tziu iaˇ tʃy — will go directly.
223. 就來就去 — tziu-laI-tziu-tʃy — come and go for just a moment.
224. 就是 — tziu ʃz — then, of course, very well.
225. 就是了 — tziu ʃz liaˇ — very well leave it that way.
226. 若是 — *ro'* ʃz — if, if it is.
227. 若不是 — *ro'*-pu-ʃz — if it is not.
228. 若要 — *ro'* iaˇ — in case of.
229. 若不要 — *ro'*-pu-iaˇ — if you do not want it.
230. 若來 — *ro'* laI — if he comes.
231. 若不來 — *ro'*-pu-laI — If he does not come.
232. 若去 — *ro'* tʃy — If he goes.
233. 若不去 — *ro'*-pu-tʃy — If he does not go.
234. 若懂 — *ro'* tɔ:n — If understood.
235. 若不懂 — *ro'*-pu-tɔ:n — If not understood.
236. 若好 — *ro'* Raˇ — If good or satisfactory.
237. 若不好 — *ro'*-pu-Raˇ — If not good or not satisfactory.
238. 若請 — *ro'* ts'in — If invited.
239. 若不請 — *ro'*-pu-ts'in — If not invited.

SENTENCE WORK

227. 第一件事就要念中國書 — Our first business is to study Chinese books.
228. 若是不懂請先生再說 — If you do not understand ask the teacher, to please repeat it.
229. 懂不懂先生的話 — Do you understand the teacher's talk.?
230. 我懂先生的話 — I understand the teacher's talk.
231. 他來的時候我就要去 — When he comes, I will go.
232. 他就來就去 — He came, stayed for a minute, and left.
233. 若不要請說 — If you do not want it, please say so.
234. 若他不來請你去 — If he does not come, please go in his place.
235. 若是先生來的晚可以請先生早來 — If the teacher comes late you can request him to come earlier.

These simple lessons in the Chinese written and spoken language, the first of which appeared in *The China Weekly Review* on Jan. 17, will appear throughout 1931. Persons interested in a more intensive study in class work or by correspondence are requested to communicate with Prof. Scharffenberg, are THE HOME STUDY INSTITUTE, No. 25 Nihgkuo Road, Shanghai.

The Visit of the King and Queen of Siam to the United States

BY L. J. ROBBINS

This article dealing with King Prajadhipok and Queen Rambhai Barni of Siam, which appeared in the New York Times Sunday nagazine on April 19, was inspired by the present visit of the King and Queen of Siam to the United States, the trip being taken for the purpose of allowing King Prajadhipok to undergo an operation at Johns Hopkins University for cataract of the eye. Recent press reports from America indicate that the operation was successful. The author of the following article was formerly connected with the Siamese Government Service.

KING Prajadhipok of Siam—or, to give him his full title, Prabat Somdet Pra Parahindr Maha Prajadhipok Pra Dak Klao Chao Yu Hua—is a visitor of unique distinction. He is one of the last remaining absolute monarchs in the world and certainly the most important of them. King Haile Selassie of Abyssinia and Nadir Khan, the ruler of Afghanistan, have despotic power; but Abyssinia and Afghanistan are wild and primitive countries in comparison with Siam, which is almost as large as France, which has a population of nearly 12,000,000, which was a participant in the World War on the side of the Allies and is now a respected member of the League of Nations —no longer merely the place from which come twins, cats and white elephants.

There is no limit to the authority of the King of Siam. He receives the most complete submission of the entire nation and, in theory, his lightest whim or caprice must be obeyed without hesitation. He is the head of all government institutions,and he can direct that the national revenue be spent in any way he pleases. There is a special and traditional royal language in which the pronouns indicate that the person addressing him is less than the dust beneath his feet. His absolutism is as strong today as it was in the darkest periods of tyrannical oppression in the history of Siam, when the kings found that their safety depended on exciting the abject fear of their subjects; the hereditary instinct of the race prompts it to render utter obedience without question or resentment.

But King Prajadhipok's power is not abused; on the contrary, it is wielded entirely for the good of his subjects. In fact, in both behavior and appearance, he is the complete antithesis of the tyrant of romance. He is 37 years of age, small and slight, not much over five feet in height, and has the typical Mongol-like features of the royal house of Chakkri. He was educated at Eton College in England; he served in the British and French armies; and he has traveled all over the world. Unlike his forefathers, he has only one wife, since monogamy is now definitely favored by the progessive Siamese.

Queen Rambhai Barni is the King's cousin and is still in her early twenties. She is generally admitted to be one of the most beautiful women in the East. She accompanies the King everywhere, and, like him, speaks English and French fluently. It will be interesting to see if she wears the pa-sinn which modern Siamese women have adopted from the Laos of northern Siam—an extremely graceful skirt ofcolored silk which quite possibly may set a new fashion when the Queen appears.

A Lucky Country

Siam is a lucky country; it is perhaps the most peaceful land in the world, completely free from internafional problems and complications. Even "red" Chinese immigrants find that making money is easier than making trouble. The Siamese call themselves with complete justification the "T'hai," or Free People.

Yet, without disrespect to the Siamese, it can be said that Siam's survival as an independent Kingdom has been largely influenced by its geographical position, "in the back-wash of the China seas" between Malaya and Indo-China. At the end of the nineteenth century British power had practically ceased growing in Malaya, but the French in Indo-China felt the need for further expansion. Siam was the victim. A skirmish on the border was magnified into a diplomatic incident and full satisfaction was demanded.

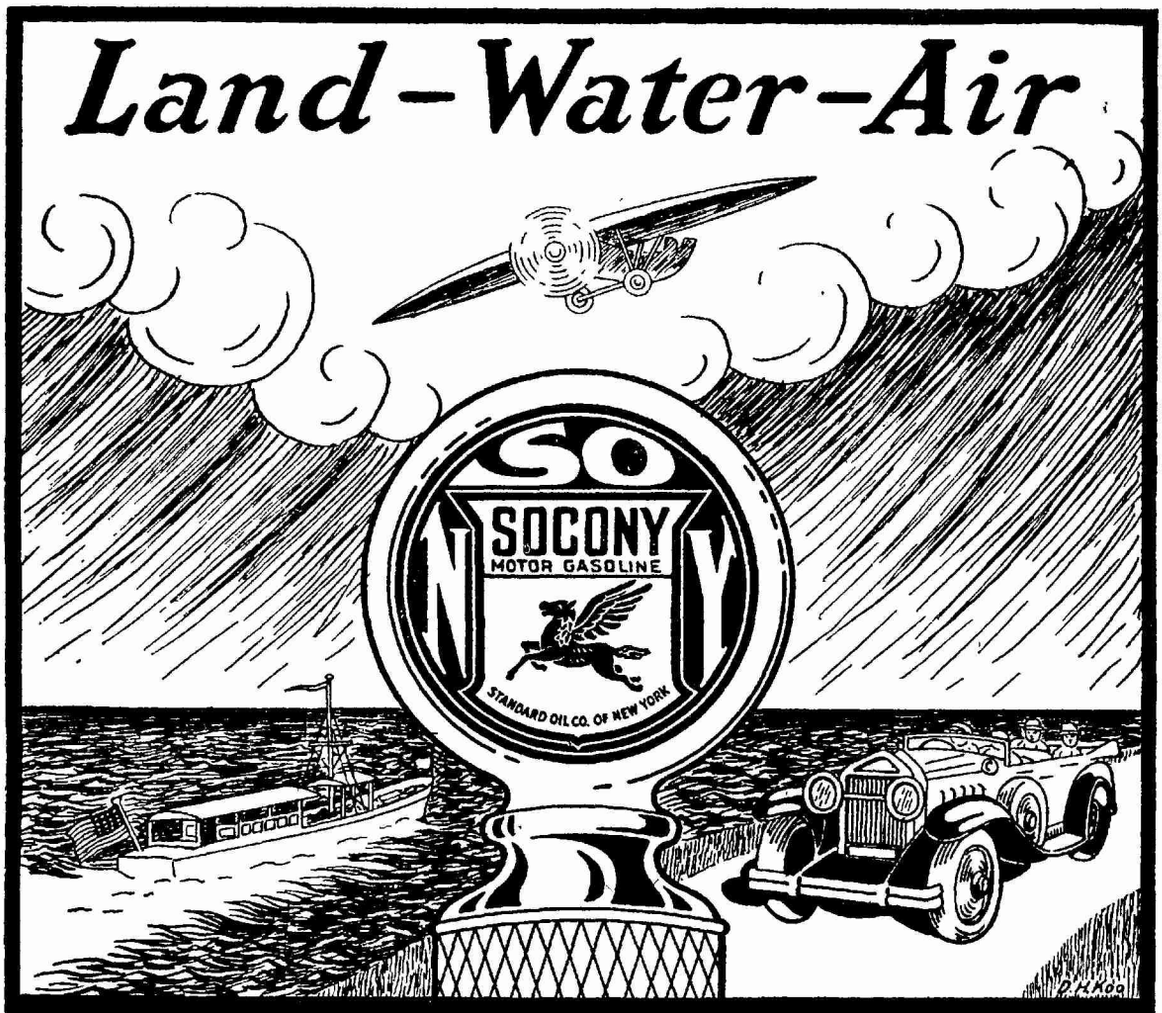
But England considered it desirable to maintain a buffer State between the British and the French possessions, and France was finally induced to be satisfied with a slice of Siamese territory instead of all of it. (Incidentally, this slice contains the huge ruins of Angkor, which are now being preserved against the inroads of the jungle by the admirable work of French archaeologists.) The future independence of Siam was assured by treaty. But the Siamese had received an unpleasant jolt and they set themselves to speed up the process of Westernization, in order to be able to command more respect from stronger powers.

The task of modernization was no easy one. For many centuries Siam had fought continually with her neighbors the Burmese and Khmers; it was divided by internal struggles and it was not until the end of the eighteenth century that it became united. All this time, and until about seventy years ago, the only Europeans who knew anything about the country were a few adventurers and missionaries. Siam deliberately tried to close her doors to the outside world and was exploited for the benefit of a privileged aristocracy.

But in the middle of the nineteenth century the King then reigning realized that the inevitable day of foreign incursion was dawning and that he was powerless to avert it. He died before he was able to effect many reforms, but his son, King Chulalongkorn—father of Prajadhipok—laid the foundation and erected a great part of the structure of an entirely new social edifice.

King Prajadhipok of Siam, who with Queen Rambhai Barni, is now visiting in the United States.

Land-Water-Air



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This was an extraordinary achievement. Slavery was abolished, a properly regulated system of taxation was instituted, government administration and a legal code along Western lines were introduced, and an educational scheme begun. Large numbers of European advisers were called in and huge engineering projects started. A regular army was founded and conscription set up, applying alike to prince and peasant. Almost overnight the ancient Constitution was transformed through the will of one man. And under his son, Prajadhipok, the huge work of transformation and reform has been carried on ceaselessly.

The new regime has perhaps had less effect on the general conditions of life in Siam than might be expected, but it must be remembered that the Siamese are essentially a tropical people of indolent and conservative habits that are deeply rooted. The country is made up of wild, dense jungle and immensely fertile plains which produce the best rice in the world.

Queen Rambhai Barni of Siam

The bulk of the peasant population is engaged in rice cultivation. Though they now have far more personal freedom and are no longer oppressed by rapacious tax gatherers, they still exist like their forefathers, in small village settlements of palm-thatched huts. They are shy of new agricultural methods and machinery, and, in spite of the back-breaking labor involved, prefer to plant and reap by hand. The wooden plow drawn by water buffaloes is still one of the most familiar sights of the land.

Commerce and manufacture on an organized and extended scale are quite foreign to the Siamese temperament, and the export and import trade of the country is almost entirely in the hands of Europeans and Chinese. Every town and village has its small shopkeepers, but they are not ambitious and do not appreciate the blessings of the chain-store system.

An abrupt transition occurs between the peasants and the upper classes—the town dwellers—who are still, in practice, if not in principle, the feudal overlords of the common people. It is they who derive the chief outward benefits of Westernization. Formerly their chief diversion lay in the ceremonies and intrigues of court life, but the spread of education has given them a fresh and wide range of interests. Now most of them gravitate to Bangkok, the capital.

Bangkok Has an Existence Apart

Bangkok, a city of well over half a million inhabitants, has a life quite apart from that of the rest of the country. It is still somewhat in the position of the tail that wagged the dog. The more obvious fruits of civilization—such as iced drinks, plumbing, electric lights, paved streets, hotels—barely exist in the up-country regions. A decentralizing process is required if the condition of the people as a whole is to be improved.

Siam, however, is in the curious position of needing a middle class. At present there are only the aristocratic and official, and the peasantry. The social system is a sort of pyramid. There is no perpetual hereditary nobility. According to tradition, even the descendants of the King become commoners after the fifth generation; but during the descent they form the governing class. This was a wise provision in the heyday of polygamy to prevent an embarrassing excess of royalty. Formerly the kings were so prolific that all the stages of the pyramid were well populated. But now things are rather in a state of flux—a state that is emphasized by the fact that King Prajadhipok has as yet no children.

When Prajadhipok came to the throne in 1926 affairs of State were in a somewhat tangled condition. He did not directly succeed his father, but was preceded by Rama VI, an elder brother, who was a man of letters rather than one of action. During Rama's reign of fifteen years the court life was very brilliant, but the economic development of Siam suffered. He instituted a number of developments but he was too much swayed by a few favorites and allowed his schemes to be carried out by incompetent and dishonest subordinates. There was a constant drain on the finances of the kingdom, and the King himself, in spite of the enormous income attached to the throne, was personally in debt to he extent of several million dollars at his death. It seemed as if Siam were resting on its oars after the initial burst of achievement.

Prajadhipok was not actually crowned until his brother had been cremated, several months after the beginning of the new reign. The people had had time to appreciate the merits of their latest ruler, who had been rather an unknown quantity owing to his long residence abroad. Consequently the coronation, which included all the traditional and colorful ceremonies of past centuries, was the occasion for much public rejoicing.

I well remember the King's first formal appearance in full regalia. All the high officials and the foreign diplomatic representatives in full dress were gathered together in a tightly packed throng in the terrific heat of one of the gilded but unventilated audience halls of the palace. Among the Europeans there was much wilting of collars.

King Works Hard

Suddenly there was a fanfare of trumpets and a purple curtain at one end of the hall was drawn aside to reveal the King in jeweled robes, seated on a raised throne beneath the nine-tiered State umbrella, with a pointed golden crown on his head. He sat absolutely immobile, like a carved figure, while the national anthem was played, except that his dark eyes moved restlessly as he watched the crowd facing him. He was known to be ill at the time, and many present wondered if he would bear up under the strain of directing his nation through a difficult period ahead. But for four year he has worked as hard as any one in his kingdom. He faced the difficult situation that confronted him when he came into power in a most statesmanlike manner and soon gained a reputation for wisdom and progressiveness that has steadily grown.

In the first place he appointed a Supreme Council to advise him, consisting of five of the elder royal Princes who had been his father's right-hand men, together with a Privy Council of high government officials, This was an almost revolutionary step, since it involved a sort of voluntary curtailing in theory at any rate, of his ancient prerogative of absoluteness.

Then he undertook to balance the national budget by reducing expenditure. The matter was attacked at its

roots. For some years past many government posts had been happy sinecures for betel-chewing old gentlemen and their hangers-on. Within a short time there was a tremendous shake-up; many officials were dismissed and useless departments abolished.

The result was an extraordinary illustration of the calmness and hereditary submissiveness of the Siamese. No resentment was shown; the victims accepted their lot with characeristic fatalism and were willing to admit that the King had done well. The policy of the King is to put the best possible men in administrative poste without favoritism (another great. innovation) and, what is more important, to give them more or less unhampered powers of action,

The world depression has begun to hit Siam recently, though in such a country of easy living bread lines are not likely to appear. There has been a definite effect on the rice industry. European and Chinese shippers have been forced to buy at low prices, and by a natural but unfortunate reaction the millers have been supplying rice of inferior quality by adulterating the well-known "garden rice." As a resut the fine reputation of Siamese rice abroad has been lowered. But steps are now being taken at the instigation of the King to control the millers so that the former can be rapidly regained when the economic tide turns.

Large Irrigation Projects

Meanwhile, large irrigation projects are being pushed forward. These are of the utmost importance, for their purpose is to avoid "bad years" for the the rice crop, though this work is hampered by lack of cooperation because of ignorance on the part of the peasantry. The railways are admirably run and have a fine tradition of comfort and reliability. Roads are being built in inacessible parts of the country where formerly only buffalo cart tracks existed. The fishing industry is being scientifically encouraged.

There are other and more startling evidences of the transformation of the land from the ancient to the modern aspect. The flying service is highly commended by all foreign aviators. Two great bridges have been thrown across the broad Menam River at Bangkok. A fashionable seaside resort has been built at Hua Hin, which may in time become an Eastern Lido. The talkies have appeared, and the King has contributed toward the cost of an elaborate sound-equipped theatre. A powerful radio station has been erected which broadcasts in Siamese, English and French.

It was a happy omen for this new era that a white elephant was discovered in the second year of the King's reign, though now that Siamese Princes go to Oxford and Siamese girls shingle their hair, white elephants no longer receive extreme veneration, and some people are bold enough to say that an albino animal is only a freak of nature and not a supernatural manifestation.

In past centuries white elephants were believed to embody the spirits of wise princes and heroes. Then the happy discoverer had his mouth stuffed with gold as a fitting reward for a bearer of good news and the jungle was leveled to make a path for the sacred animal on its way to the capital, where it was received with elaborate ceremony and installed in the royal stables to lead a life of pampered luxury. Now any tourist to Bangok can visit the stables and feed the white elephants on sugar cane.

For the sake of tradition and in spite of modern thought, the arrival of King Prajadhipok's white elephant, though it was only a baby and not very white, was made the occasion of a public festival. But, as a sign of the times, it was brought down from its native jungle in an upholstered railway truck.

Chinese Proceed with Organization of Special Courts for Foreigners

The Ministry of Judicial Administration issued a circular order May 27 to the various provincial high courts concerned instructing that preparations be started for the establishment of the special chambers provided for by the provisional regulations governing jurisdiction over foreign nationals in China. A *Kuo Min* message from Nanking recalls that, according to these regulations, special chambers for the trial of civil or criminal cases, in which foreign nationals are defendants or accused, are to be established in the District Court in the Special Area of the Three Eastern Provinces, and in the District Courts at Mukden, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Shanghai, Hankow, Chungking, Foochow, Canton and Kwenmin, as well as in provincial high courts to which such district court respectively belong. The regulations will become operative on January 1, 1932.

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All applications and inquiries should be addressed to the Director at 1954 Avenue Haig, Shanghai.

57-029

In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction

New Army Barracks for Haichow to be Constructed Shortly

According to a *Kuo Min* telegram from Hsuchow on May 26, military barracks capable of accommodating over 10,000 soldiers will shortly be constructed at Haichow. The new quarters, when completed, will be assigned to the coastal defense guards in Kiangsu, it is learned.

Chief Secretary of Kiangsi Government Transferred to Finance Post

By a resolution adopted at the meeting of the State Council on May 26, Mr. Yang Mien-chung, member and concurrently chief secretary of the Kiangsi Provincial Government, was transferred to the post of provincial commissioner of finance, to succeed Mr. Huang Po-chung, who is to be appointed to another post.

Load Limits for Vessels Fixed by New Regulations

With a view to preventing marine disasters due to overloading of ships, a *Kuo Min* telegram from Nanking on May 27 stated the Ministry of Communications has formulated a draft of regulations limiting the loading capacity of vessels, which was submitted to and discussed at the meeting of the State Council on May 26. The draft regulations was finally referred to the Legislative Yuan for further consideration and revision.

Peiping and Tientsin Merchants to Appeal against New Taxes

A *Reuter's* dispatch from Peiping on May 24 reported that the delegates of the Chambers of Commerce of Peiping and Tientsin are seeking an interview with Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang with a view to filing an appeal against the levy of the new consumption, products and business taxes, which are to come into effect from June 1. The merchants contend that the cities are not in a financial position to bear the new impositions and trade will be greatly hampered, if the new taxes are enforced.

Passenger Service on the Nanking-Peiping Air Line to be Started July 1

Contrary to previous announcement, the passenger service on the Nanking-Peiping Air Line will not be inaugurated until July 1, the report that such service will be started on June 1 being incorrect, officials of the China Aviation Corporation announced on May 26. The price of a round trip ticket to Hsuchow will be $105; and Peiping, $350. A plane will leave each day from Shanghai, except Monday at 8.30 a.m., ariving at Hsuchow at 10.25 a.m., Tsinan at 12.33 p.m. and Peiping at 6. p.m.

Appointments of Silk Loan Committees Announced by Ministry

The Ministry of Industries announced on May 26 the appointments of the members of the Sinking Fund Committee and the Special Executive Committee in connection with the "20th Year Kiangsu-Chekiang Silk Loan." The Sinking Fund Committee consists of T.L. Soong, Liu Kueitu, Sung Chou-lu, Lu Shu-tang, Wang Shao-lai and the Executive Committee, Moh Hsiang-yueh, Chow Ping-wen, Li Shu-tang, Shen Hua-cheng, Chu Wei-seng and Chien Feng-kao. It is reported that the two Committees will be formally inaugurated on the 29th inst at the Chekiang and Kiangsu Silk Merchants' Guild at Shanghai.

Work on Lunghai Railway Progressing—Last Section of Line Now Under Survey

A *Kuo Min* telegram from Hsuchow on May 26 stated that with the Lingpao-Tungkwan section of the Lunghai Railway nearing completion, the Railway Administration announces that construction work on the Tungkwan-Sian section will be started on June 6. Surveys have been completed between Tungkwan and Huayin, a distance of 24 kilometeors, and laborers are being recruited from amongst the refugees of Shensi preparatory to the commencement of construction work. The last section of the railway route from Huayin to Sian, provincial capital of Shensi, is now also being surveyed.

T. V. Soong Denies Issue of New Loan from Boxer Funds

A *Reuter's* dispatch from Nanking on May 30 stated that T.V.Soong, Minister of Finance, has denied the truth of the reports that the National Government, in addition to the $80,000,000 Consolidated Tax Loan now being issued, propose shortly to issue a further loan of $50,000,000 to besecured on the German and Austrian Boxer Indemnity Funds.

Nanking to Issue Ten Million Dollar Loan to Rehabilitate Shipping Industry

A *Kuo Min* telegram from Nanking on May 29 stated that in view of the urgent need for relief of the shipping industry, the Ministry of Communications has urged the Ministry of Finance to issue at an early date the $10 Million Navigation Loan which was recently sanctioned by the National Government. The early organization of a Sinking Fund Committee for the loan is also requested.

Settlement Dates Announced by National Government

It is announced that May 31, September 30 and January 31 of the ensuing year have been definitely designated by the National Government as dates for the settlement of accounts in business circles, the last being the annual General Settlement Day. Th designation of the dates was fixed at the 23rd regular meeting of the State Council on May 26. Official notice to the above effect will be issued shortly by the Government.

New Business Levy in Peiping in Effect from June 1

A *Kuo Min* telegram from Peiping dated May 28 stated that the Municipal Government of Peiping, at a recent meeting, decided to institute the new Business Tax in Peiping on June 1. Regulations governing the organization of the Collection Office have been accordingly adopted. Tsai Yuan, the Municipal Commissioner of Finance, has been appointed concurrently Director of the said Office.

Appointment of Diplomat in Europe to Attend Traffic Parley Requested

In connection with the forthcoming 4th International Communications and Transportation Conference to be held in Geneva on Oct. 26, 1931, the Ministry of Communications, in a communication to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, requested that a Legation Minister in Europe be appointed to represent China at the Conference. It is understood that the Foreign Ministry is considering the matter and will act accordingly.

Shanghai-Ningpo Shortly to be Linked by Long Distance Phone Service

According to the plans of the Ministry of Communications, the installation of a long-distance telephone service between Shanghai and Ningpo is under contemplation and direct communications between the two important ports may be effected in the near future. In reply to a petition from the Ningpo Residents' Association of Shanghai regarding the matter, the Ministry states that the plans are now being revised and will be put into effect immediately.

Nanking Plans to Purchase 500 Airplanes in Next Five Years

According to a *Revter's* telegram from Nanking dated May 30, the Aviation Department of the National Government plans to purchase 500 airplanes in the course of the next five years and that factories will be established immediately for the manufature of planes and aviation materials. Gen. Mao Pan-chu of the Aviation Department returned to Nanking this morning from Mukden, where he investigated the progress of aviation and conferred with the Mukden Aviation Authorities. It is reported that the Manchurian planes may be sent to Nanking to co-operate with the Government forces in the event of hostilities breaking out between Nanking and Canton.

Nanking-Hangchow Highway Nearing Completion

Work on the Nanking-Hangchow Inter-Provincial Highway is now making rapid progress and is approaching the final stages of completion, according to a *Kuo Min* telegram from Nanking on May 28. Chang Ching-kiang, Chairman of the National Reconstruction Commission, made a personal inspection of the Highway by automobile on May 27 and is said to be much satisfied with the work. The Hangchow section of the motor-road has been open to public traffic for some time, while the Nanking-Kuyung part of the Kiangsu section was completed early this month.

Nanking Plans Five-year Air Development Program

An ambitious five-year program for the development of military and commercial aviation in Chjna has been announced by Col. Huang Ping-hang, director of the Aviation Bureau of the Ministry of Military Administration, according to a dispatch from Amoy on May 26. Col. Huang, who recently returned from an extensive tour in Europe and America studying aviation, will incoporate the fruits of his observations abroad into China's new air program. It is understood that the Ministry of Industries has drafted a new set of regulations to encourage investments in the development of aviation industry.

Million Dollar Brewery Planned Here by Sino-Foreign Business Interests

According to a report in the *Shanghai Evening Post* on May 30, a giant brewery, with a capital investment ranging between $1,000,000 and $1,500,000, by leading foreign and Chinese business interests, is being planned in Shanghai. A yearly output of between 100,000 and 200,000 cases of bottled beer is expected. A foreign brewery expert, experienced in modern methods, will come to Shanghai from Europe to manage the plant, the report stated. Several plots of land are under consideration for the site of the brewery and it is expected that a definite decision will be made shortly.

Chief Delegate to Railway Parley Interviews Chang for Instructions

In view of the Sino-Japanese Conferenece concerning railway construction in Manchuria which is to be held shortly, Kao Chi-yi, chairman of the Northeastern Communications Committee and chief delegate to the Conference, arrived at Tientsin from Nanking on May 27 en route to Peiping to receive instructions from Vice-Commander-in-Chief Chang Hsueh-liang. Both the Chinese and Japanese delegates to the Conference have reported their arrival at Mukden. It is understood that reduction of the interest rates payable on Japanese loans contracted by the various Railways and other important questions will be brought up for discussion.

Organization of Five Government Factories Planned by Committee

A *Kuo Min* telegram from Nanking on May 25 stated that a planning committee in charge of preparations for the establishment of the five proposed Government factories (textile factory, woollen mill, salt and sugar refinery and chemical works) has been organised by the Ministry of Industries. Three sub-committees on scientific, metallurgical and textile industries have also been appointed to assist the Committee. In connection with the Ministry's plans for the opening of a Central Engineering Works for the manufacture of machine tools, it is learned that the proposed Works will have an initial capital of $3,000,000. Steam boilers, marine engines, machines for building and other tools will also be produced.

Amortization Payments of Public Loans Made Here by Drawings

An important drawing for the amortization of national loans took place at the Shanghai Bankers' Association on June 1. The drawings covered amortization payments due at the end of June to the total of $8,250,000 relating to five bond issues, namely, the 7th Year (1916) Long Term Loan, the Rehabilitation Short Term Bonds (1928), the 17th Year Loan for Military Expenditure, the 18th Year Famine Relief Loan and the 19th Year Customs Revenue Loan. On June 30, the Ministry of Finance announces that the Government will pay interest on these bonds to the amount of $3,104,000. It will also pay $1,063,540 as interest on the 6 per cent Consolidated Loan of 1921 and on the $2,400,000 loan secured on the Cancelled Austrian Indemnity, due on June 1 and 20 respectively.

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Nanking Prohibits Sale of Chinese Factories to Foreign Interests

With a view to halting the march of economic penetration by the Powers and forestalling the creation of an alien monopoly over Chinese industries, the Ministry of Industries has recently issued an order, strictly prohibiting the sale of Chinese factories and industrial plants to foreign interetsts. A *Kuo Min* dispatch from Nanking stated that the Ministry has also announced measures to deal with cases in which the owner is unwilling or financially unable to carry on the operations of his factory. Under such circumstances, the Government, Central or Local, will arrange to take over the factory and convert it into a State Enterprise. In all other cases, loans bearing low interest will be advanced to the factories and Government supervisors will also be appointed to introduce methods of scientific management in order that production may be increased.

New Buildings for Shanghai University Projected

According to a report in the *Shanghai Times*, the University of Shanghai (formerly Shanghai Baptist College), has secured gifts and donations which make possible the erection of two additional buildings for the institution. The Alumini Association is now conducting a financial campaign for the building of a College Men's dining hall. The Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, one of the supporting Boards of the University, has also signified its intention to the University Administration to build a women's gymnasium and a dining hall. During the past year, the University has completed several building projects such as teachers' terraces of six houses, and a water tower. The new Social Centre Buildings have also been completed. The Downtown School of Commerce is expected to be finished next Autumn and the school will probably open next January. In addition to the above construction projects, a large church building and a music hall to be dedicated to the study of oriental and Occidental music are also contemplated.

Communication Facilities to be Greatly Improved

A *Kuo Min* message from Nanking dated May 29 stated that improvements to the electrical communication facilities, such as telegraph, radio, and telephones will shortly be made by the Ministry of Communications. Repairs to the Shanghai-Foochow, Foochow-Canton and Hankow-Chungking telegraph lines and the installation of receiving sets of the latest design will be undertaken in the very near future. To improve the efficiency and skill of the telegraph operators, a national contest for the operators will be held, the message further stated. To facilitate direct radio communication between Amoy and Philippine Islands, effective on June 1, a 500-watt short-wave is being installed at Amoy. Two 75-watt and 100-watt short-wave sets have also been installed at Foochow to handle the increasing traffic due to the suspension of operation of the Eastern Extension and Northern Telegraph Companies whose contracts with the Chinese Government have expired. With regard to the long-distance telephone system, it has also been decided by the Ministry to install an additional set of wires on the Nanking-Shanghai Telephone Line at an early date, as the three sets of cables now in use have been found inadequate.

Szechuan Leaders Meet to Discuss Provincial Rehabilitation

According to Chinese press reports from Chungking, the various military leaders in Szechuan held a conference on May 26 which was attended by Gen. Liu Wen-hui, Chairman of Szechuan Provincial Government, Liu Hsiang, Rehabilitation Commissioner for Szechuan, General Yang Shen and several other leading commanders in the province. General Liu Wen-hui purposely came to Chungking from Chengtu to attend the Conference. Although what has taken place at the Conference has not yet been divulged, it is understood that the various military leaders discussed in detail the measures for restoring peace and order in the province. To achieve this end. they decided to reduce and reorganize the provincial forces, abolish the district-defense system, and devise measures for the unification of financial administration in the province.

It is reported that the warfare in Northern Szechuan has ceased. The subordinates of Gen. Teng Hsi-hou have urged their leader to retire so as bring an end to the strife and achieve unification of the province.

Fokker to Build Aircraft Factory at Mukden

A Peiping report in the *Shanghai Evening Post* on May 30 stated that an agreement has been reached between Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang and representatives of the American Fokker Aircraft Corporation to build a factory at Mukden for the manufacture of airplanes. The site for the proposed factory is reported to have already been selected and construction may start in the near future. Marshal Chang recently ordered 70 planes from the Fokker Aircrafts Corporation and 10 already delivered gave such good results that he decided to build a factory at Mukden. Meanwhile it is also reported that negotiations are going on in Shanghai between the Ministry of War of the National Government and agents of the German Junkers concern for the establishment of a plant in China capable of building 60 to 70 airplanes each year, but no immediate agreement is expected, the report stated.

Modern Buildings for Hot Spring Resort at Hsincheng

A *United Press* message from Peiping dated May 17 stated that a Chinese hot spring resort which was flourishing 1,000 years ago is now being revived by the Peiping-Mukden Railway Authorities at Hsincheng, near the new port of Hulutao in North China. A picturesque ancient structure, the Hot Spring Temple, part of which is said to date back to the Tang Dynasty, is located there and the hot spring which feeds the temple baths is called a "sacred stream", which has attracted Chinese visitors continuously for centuries. The Railway now plans to build a modern hotel, but in Chinese architectural style, on the temple grounds for the accommodation of vistors to this ancient resort. A motor highway six miles long has been built from the nearest railway station to Hsincheng and boulevards are being constructed around the hotel and temple. If the hotel is successful, a hot spring sanatorium will also be built by the Railway. Officials of the Railway declare that it is possible to make Hsingcheng a year-round resort.

National Highways Defined by Regulations

According to the new regulations governing the construction and administration of National Highways adopted by the Legislative Yuan on May 30, all roads traversing more than two provinces and touching at strategic points and important ports connected with National Defence are to be regarded as National Highways. The routes of all the National Highways in the country are to be determined to by Ministry of Railways, which will also be responsible for the program of construction. Construction work is to be in charge of the Provincial Department of Reconstruction of each province, through which a Highway runs, subject to the supervision and direction of the Ministry of Railways. The operation of omnibus or other transport services along the various National Highways will be left to the Provincial Authorities concerned, which may create a special organ to attend to the traffic. Under special conditions, monopoly rights may be granted to transportation companies owned by private interests.

Continental Emporium Being Built on Nanking Road, Shanghai

According to a report in the *Shanghai Evening Post* on May 28, work has been started on the construction of the $800,000 Continental Emporium Building, property of the Continental Bank, Ltd., on the corner of Nanking and Shantung Roads. Occupying a site of nine mow and towering six stories high, the new building will be one of the biggest on Nanking Road and lend further grandeur to this important thoroughfare. The structure will be bordered on three sides by Nanking, Kiukiang and Shantung Roads and with an entrance at each of these sides. A T-shaped tunnel will be built connecting the three streets. At each entrance, there will be a high speed elevator capable of lifting 120 persons a minute to the rooms and offices in the upper stories. Shops and stories will be built around three roads. The second, third and fourth floors will house Shanghai's first co-operative department store, while the spaces on the second floor will be exclusively reserved for offices of the Continental Bank, Ltd. On the roof, a roof garden is also planned, embodying a dance and dinner club, motion picture theatre and wee golf course. It is expected that the new building will be ready for occupation before the end of this year. The Kun Lee Company is the contractor. T. Chuang is the architect.

Ministry Revises Rules for Enlarging Scope of Exhibits

Revision of the regulations governing the organization of Native Exhibits Halls, so that agricultural, forestry and mining products may be displayed as well as industrial commodities, is being made by the Ministry of Industries. According to the original plans, Native Products Exhibition Halls are to be established in the national capital and also in the various provincial capitals and municiplities. However, agricultural, forestry and mining products were not included in such exhibitions. With the revision of the regulations, all these products will now be included. The proposed changes also call for the establishment of sales departments to be affiliated to all exhibition halls. In view of the fact that the International Industrial Exposition at Peiping is to open on April 1, 1933, the various provincial and local governments will shortly be ordered to expedite the establishment of the exhibition halls in their respective localities in order that exhibits may be supplied in time for display at the coming Exposition.

Nanking-Berlin Air Service Started Maiden Flight to Manchuli on May 31

The Nanking-Berlin Air service operated by the Euro-Asia Aviation Corporation was officially inaugurated on May 31, when the pioneering Junkers airplane Eurasia IV hopped off at 5 a.m. on its official maiden flight to Manchuli, via Nanking and Peiping, carrying airmail from China to Berlin and other cities in Europe. The plane reached Peiping at 3. p.m. on the same day. According to Shuang Ching, General Manager of the Corporation, trial flights previously conducted over the Shanghai-Manchuli route were very satisfactory and the future success of the service is assured. The four Junker Planes take about 34 hours to cover the distance between Shanghai and Manchuli. Mr. Chuang further stated that two trips will be made regularly every week. The planes will leave Shanghai on Sundays and Wednesdays; and Manchuli, on Sundays and Tuesdays. Besides mail matter, four passengers can be carried on each trip.

New Export Tax under Fire by Fur Merchants

Protesting against the new export tax which is to take effect on June 1, the fur merchants in Shanghai have submitted a petition to the Minister of Finance, urging him to follow the precedents set by the Soviet and Japanese Governments in encouraging the fur trade by abolishing the new tax. The petition states that the furs exported from Shanghai to foreign countries are valued at $10,000,000 annually. As a measure of encouragement, both the Soviet and Japanese Government allow their merchants to export furs free of taxation. It goes without saying that their export trade is forging ahead of China. At this time when China's foreign trade is in a depressed state, facing competition from all sides, the petition further stated, the Government should adopt all devices to promote and encourage, and should not encumber it with the new export levy—which is almost four times as much as the former rate.

Nanking-Sinkiang Air Line to be Inaugarated

As the Nanking-Berlin air line is to be definitely inaugurated early in June, the Euro-Asia Aviation Corporation is now planning to establsh a Nanking-Sinkiang air mail service, it was stated by the officials of the Corporation on May 25. Cost of the installation of the new Line is estimated at about $800,000. As a preparatory measure, technical experts have already been dispatched to Sinkiang to investigate the proposed route. According to tentative plans, there will probably be eight or nine stations between Nanking and Sinkiang and six Junker planes, similar to those for the Nanking-Berlin service, will be ordered. An informal passenger trip was made on May 25, when the airplane No. 4 was dispatched to Peiping carrying on board several officials of the International Red Cross Association in connection with famine relief work in the North.

New Consolidated Tax Will Yield $6 Millions to Government Monthly

A *China Press* dispatch from Nanking on May 29 stated that in regard to the redemption of the capital and payment of interest on the $80,000,000 Consolidate Tax Treasury Notes to be shortly issued by the Ministry of Finance, the estimated total monthly revenue of the Government from the Consolidated Tax alone amounts to approximately $6,000,000, of which about $5,000,000 will

(*Continued on page 34*)

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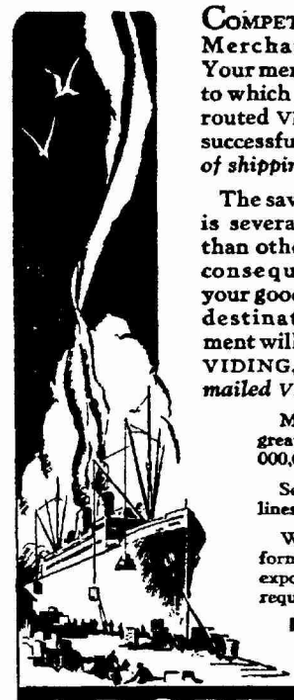

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In the March Issue:

1. The Conference on the People's Livelihood
   by Jefferson D. H. Lamb.
2. The Need for Peace Education in the west
   by William Band
3. Methods and Efforts to Advertise a City
   by Tang Te-chen.
4. The Press of China To-day
   by Chou K'e-cheng.
5. Youth, be Happy!
   by Y. P. Mei.

57-033

Men and Events

Mrs. Barnes Moss departed from Shanghai last week for Seattle.

J. B. Katz departed from Shanghai last week for a trip to the United States.

Dr. R. F. Fitch gave a lecture on Chinese theological thought at the Foreign Y. M. C. A. Sunday, May 31.

Military barracks capable of accommodating over 10,000 soldiers will shortly be constructed at Haichow, northern Kiangsu.

A Bland Calder, Assistant American Commercial Attache, has returned to Shanghai from a three weeks' tour in north China.

Aaron Shainin, manager of the firm of I. Shainin & Co., with headquarters in New York and San Francisco, has arrived in Shanghai.

An interim receiver has been appointed to take charge of the assets of the owners of Raffles hotel, the oldest hotel in Singapore.

Leon Friedman, general manager of China Motors, Inc., has returned to Shanghai from a visit of several months in America and Europe.

The Empire Steel Corporation, the fifth largest steel manufacturing concern in the United States, went into voluntary receivership May 28.

L. H. Lawford has taken over the duties of Commissioner of Customs in Shanghai from W. R. Myers, who has been transferred to Tsingtao.

The death occurred in London May 29, at the age of 69 of Dr. Donald MacGillivray, General Secretary Emeritus of the Christian Literature Society for China.

Miss Erma Taylor, of the Peiping Union Medical College is scheduled to depart from Shanghai June 23 on a visit to the United States, traveling via Suez.

The Central Political Council has fixed the appropriation for educational work in Mongolia and Tibet for the ensuing fiscal year at $500,000.

The American Consulate-General, Shanghai, is asking for information concerning Edward Stone, who is reported to have resided in Shanghai 25 years ago.

The National Government has sanctioned the appropriation of $30,000 for repairs and additions to the building at Nanking now occupied by the Control Yuan.

The first merchant vessel to enter the new port of Hulutao was the German steamer *Duisburg* with a large cargo of petroleum, machinery, building material, etc.

Harold C Norman, a former business manager of the *China Press*, has been appointed manager of the property department of Probst, Hanbury (China) Ltd., Shanghai.

The South Manchuria Railway authorities are stated to be considering making a cut in the salaries of employees, owing to a considerable decline in the railway's revenues.

Memorial services for the late Mrs. Lieu, mother of O. S and K. S. Lieu, were held at 1231 Avenue Joffre May 30. The death of Mrs. Lieu occurred on April 27 at the age of 64.

The Rev. J. W. Cline, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, departed last week for America on holiday. Dr. Cline will visit his daughter, Miss Mary Cline, in Chicago.

The Valencia, a restaurant under Russian management, has been opened in the Hall & Holtz building, Shanghai, in the premises formerly occupied by the Scotch bakery.

A group of seven Japanese members of parliament belonging to the Minseito party, made a tour of the principal ports of China, including Nanking, during the week.

The *Police Reporter* is the name of a mimeographed publicatian compiled by H. B. Wilmarth in the interest of the Shanghai Municipal Police "specials." It is to be issued monthly.

Dr. C. T. Wu, formerly connected with the department of medicine, Peking Union Medical College, and at present practising in Shanghai, is visiting in Peiping, accompanied by Mrs. Wu.

John A. Moller, member of the Shanghai Stock Exchange, departed last week for America. He will spend a long vacation in California, making San Raphael his headquarters.

The Wagons Lits International Sleeping Car Co. will supply two sleeping cars for the Shanghai-Nanking railway, according to a contract recently made with the Ministry of Railways

Chang Nan-hsien, Chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Government, is reported to have thrice tendered his resignation to the Central Government, but it has been rejected.

A Russian University is being organized in Shanghai, with eight professors from Harbin. M. E. Gilcher, a Shanghai lawyer, will be connected with the new university in an official capacity.

The Executive Committee of the American Women's Club of Shanghai gave a tiffin in honor of Mrs. Robert Bruere, president of the Women's City Club of New York, in the club rooms, May 30.

The Radio Corporation of the Philippines announces the inauguration of a direct circuit between Amoy and Manila. Massages from Amoy for the Philippines had previously to be sent via Shanghai.

Julius Moritzen, American writer on business subjects, of New York, was in Shanghai last week on a tour of the Far East. After visiting South China and the Philippines he plans to return to Shanghai.

M. Piriniac, a Soviet novelist who wrote "Japan the Source of the Sun" after a visit to Japan in 1926, and at present in the United States, has applied to the Japan Foreign Office to make another visit to Japan.

A *Rengo* dispatch from Tokyo states that the Turkish Government has decided to withdaw its diplomatic representatives stationed in Tokyo, Nanking, Rio de Janeiro and Kabul, owing to the retrenchment policy.

In an order to the Ministry of Finance the Executive Yuan has asked that a sum of $280,000 be appropriated to facilitate preparations for the holding of the Higher and Ordinary Civil Service Examinations at the Capital.

Lieutenant Fred. M. Rohow of the Medical Corps, U. S. N., accompanied by his wife and daughter, who has been on duty with the Regimental Hospital, Fourth Marines in Shanghai, departed for the United States during the week.

General Chang Hsueh-liang celebrated his 31st birthday, June 3, at Peiping. A number of Mukden organizations sent delegates to Peiping to take part in the ceremonies which took place in commemoration of the event. In the meantime telegrams from Peiping state that both the Marshal and his secretary, "Tommy" Lee are ill with typhoid fever.

Miles W. Vaughn, Far Eastern manager of the *United Press* arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong last week in the course of an inspection tour of the *United Press* organization in China. He is accompanied by Mrs. Vaughn. They will proceed to Tokyo in about a week.

Dwight Davis, Jr., son of Governor-General Davis of the Philippines, is coming to China on the U.S S. destroyer *John D. Edward*. After landing at Chefoo he will proceed to Peiping, Tientsin and Shanghai. In Shanghai he will meet his sister who is *enroute* from the United States to Manila.

Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Thomas Sze announce the forthcoming marriage of their daughter Whei-nyoen Dorothy, to Dr. Chung-lo Liu. The ceremony will take place in Peiping on Friday, June 12. Miss Sze is a niece of Dr. Alfred S. K. Sze, Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James.

J. Usang Ly, president of Chiaotung University, speaking recently at the weekly Sun Yat-sen memorial service at Kwang Hwa University, Shanghai, spoke on the subject of moral leadership. He urged the pupils to serve their country like Mazzini served Italy and Lincoln served America.

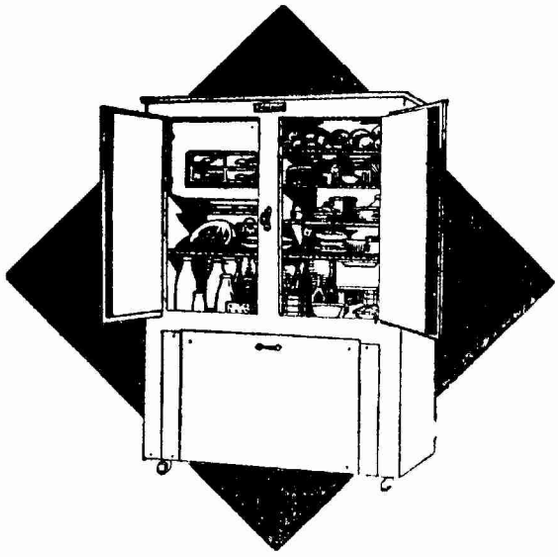
The State Council at Nanking has accepted the resignation of Dr. Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, who now is in Hongkong conferring with reactionary leaders concerning the formation of a new government at Canton. Lien Shen-hai has been appointed to succeed Dr. Sun Fo.

Examination of passports of foreigners entering Tsingtao will begin June 1, according to an order of the Tsingtao Municipality. Ying Hsueh-huang, Chief of the Second Section of the Bureau of Public Safety, has been appointed to take charge of the Passport Examination office.

Dr. W. C. Lin, who recently returned from America, where he was associated with the Air Law Institute, delivered two lectures before the Comparative Law School of China, in Shanghai, in which he explained the origin of aeronautical law and the growth of this law in the United States.

The Harbin police on May 25 issued an order to close a weekly Russian jounral known as "Seven Days," which had been published for the past few months in that city by E. Lennox Simpson, a British subject. The Harbin correspondent of the *N. C. D. News* says that what actually happened was that Mr. Simpson "sold" his name to Russian communists, who published matter which the Chinese authorities objected to.

FRIGIDAIRE



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The Ministry of Communications has requested the Nanking government to appoint one of the Legation Ministers in Europe as China's representative to participate in the Fourth International Communications and Transportation Conference to be held in Geneva on October 26.

Edward Miles, a native of Tennessee, arrived in Yokohama May 29 from Hongkong in a small yacht of only 15 tons. He sailed from New York August 29, 1928, in a yacht of his own construction. He hopes to complete a journey around the world and later publish a book of his adventures.

According to reports received at Peiping, the Chinese section of the Sino-French Scientific Expedition, after inspecting a number of the temples of the lamas at Palingmiao, in Kansu departed from there May 24 for Wuniurisu. The party is not expected to reach Kashgar until late in June.

An action has been started in United States Court for China against the *China Press* Inc. for $14,000, alleged to be due to the Shanghai Augustinian Corporation for shares sold by the plaintiff corporation in April, 1924. The defense is that the shares had never legally been delivered to the newspaper.

Yu-loo Tang, secretary, connected with the National Ministry of Finance at Nanking, was married on June 3 at the Shanghai Union Church to Miss Deon Tan. A reception was held after the ceremony at the Astor House Hotel. Miss Tan is a niece of the late Tan Yen-kai, who served as head of the National Executive Yuan.

William Doak, the Secretary of Labor, announced May 28 that there was a slight but gradual improvement in the unemployment situation in the United States during May. William Green, the President of the American Federation of Labor, said that in the United States about 1,000,000 men had obtained employment since January.

An order from the Executive Yuan to the Greater Shanghai Municipal Government instructs that Chiu Yu-hsin, formerly editor-in-chief of the Shanghai *Kiangnan Evening Post*, who was arrested last year for publishing articles harmful to the Central Government, be released in conformity with Article VII of the General Amnesty Law.

Miss R. F. Woodsmall, who is a member of the Fact Finding Commission of the Layman's Investigating Board for Foreign Missions, spoke at a meeting of returned students and local college students at the Chinese Y. W. C. A. in Shanghai May 29 on changing conditions in the Near East and the attitude of the educated minority toward religion.

A Nanking message states that Mo Te-hui, plenipotentiary delegate to the Sino-Soviet Conference at Moscow has been instructed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to arrange with the Soviet Government for a reduction of various exorbitant taxes and levies imposed upon Chinese residents at Vladivostok. Nanking has denied a rumor that he has been recalled.

Dr. C. C. Wu, the Chinese Minister to the United States, gave a luncheon in Washington, May 27, in honor of Don Manuel Quezon, the President of the Philippines Senate and an outstanding leader of the Philippines independence movement. Senator Hiram Bingham, chairman of the Senate's committee on insular possessions, and Admirals Mark L. Bristol and Moseley were among those present.

The Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company is prosecuting a Chinese named Oung Yun-ping, managing Director of the Central Soap Works of 218 Yochow Road, Shanghai in the District Court for "that he has copied the wrapping, dress-up, and designs, as well as the impressions on cakes of toilet soaps manufactured by the complainants, and, in particular, such relating to the well-known soap called Palmolive, and also relating to a soap called Vioris, both manufactured by the complainants." The case was adjourned at a hearing held last week.

The W. C. T. U. Convention which was held in I. P. S. Hotel, Shanghai, May 14 to May 17, was a successful gathering, the delegates attending numbering about sixty, coming from all parts of China. The oldest delegate was Madame Luke Cheng, aged over 80—the youngest, Miss K. Y. Chi, aged 12 who represented one of the junior branches of the Union. The chief mission of the Convention was to plan for W.C.T.U. work in the next ten years and to discuss what is to be the Union's contribution toward the general woman's movement in China.

(Continued on page 33)

57-035

New Books of Interest in the Far East

Newspaper Correspondent Writes Interesting Book

"Can These Things Be!" by George Seldes. New York: Brewer and Warren, Inc.

George Seldes, *enfant terrible* of the foreign correspondents and parent of the amazing "You Can't Print That," has just begotten an even more amazing volume—"Can These Things Be!" Briefly, its object is that of conveying light to the gullible, essentially romantic masses of newspaper readers. Myths are exploded, corruption is exposed, the truth about terrorism is told; in other words, the motes are removed from our eyes in the true Seldes tradition.

There is the chapter on "The Great Mussolini Myth," for instance. Press censorship in Italy, pro-Fascist corruption of the press and Mussolini's part in the Matteotti murder have been fully dealt with in "You Can't Print That." But here we find Mussolini as a pacifist sold Italy out to France in 1914 for $8,000 a month. Then, on the eve of his organization of the Fascist party, he offered himself and his organization to the united labor unions. The latter, however, found his views too radical and declined, so Mussolini turned about and offered his services to the employers' association. Certainly these are sensational accusations, yet word comes from a disinterested New York critic that insofar as he has been able to verify Seldes' statements, all of them are true.

In summing up the Italian dictator, Seldes says that he is "the most interesting man of our time.....I will admit we are too close to Mussolini to judge him fairly .....to judge him fairly it is necessary to know the facts .....I give him credit also of being the greatest opportunist since Napoleon. He has taken advantage of the weakness of his own people and exploited it as no man without being a traitor, hypocrite, four-flusher, turncoat, liar and plotter in violence and assassination could have done. Different times, different morals! Rome is not Chicago; the Italian gangster there has peculiar circumstances to overcome; in Rome there are crises, too."

In another chapter, Seldes draws a parallel between the then Prince Carol of Roumania and Hamlet, Prince of Denmark, each of whom quarrels with his mother over her infidelity and faithlessness to his father. In the Roumanian version of the tragedy, Prince Barbu Stirbey is "the man behind the palace curtains."

Further revelations disclose the fact that at one time when Isadora Duncan was starving in a cheap room in a second-class hotel in Berlin, she offered to sell her love letters from Gordon Craig, d'Annunzio, Yessenin, many other artists, poets and business men. A notice of her intent appeared in the papers, and promptly thereupon, the dancer received enough money from unmentioned sources to start a theater and a school of dancing. Only the first chapter of the unwritten book, which was to have been called "What Love Means to Different Men," was ever finished. Here it is published for the first time.

Even more enlightening are the pages devoted to the corruption of the Paris editions of two American newspapers, Fascist blackmailing, biased editorial policy, subsidized news bureaus in Europe, and the corruption of news in general. Under the heading, "Millions of words of Bunkum Appear in World's Press," the author cities the American aviation scandal during the war, when De Haviland Fours, condemned by the British and known as the Flying Coffins because of their habit of catching fire and burning up with pilot and observer in mid-air, were furnished American observation and photography squadrons; Hugo Stinnes and his connection with the collapse of the German financial system after the war; the 1929 Italian election and the "good-will tour" of a party of American politicians and their activities with certain ladies of the chorus.

The book is a courageous, though perhaps not an unprejudiced, attempt to set things straight in the minds of those whose curiosity leads them to wonder what goes on behind the headlines. Seldes is sensational in method and in what he has to say, and because he is sensational, his veracity will be questioned. Whether or not in this instance "truth is stranger than fiction," the book is memorable for its startling disclosures and the swift and arresting manner in which they are told.

E. S. K.

A Biography of Frederick Townsend Ward

A Yankee Adventurer. by Holger Cahill; The MacCaulay Company, New York, 1930.

The latest biography of Frederick Townsend Ward is not only a very readable story of the life of an American soldier of fortune and filibusterer, it is also a comprehensive history of the Taiping rebellion, written somewhat after the manner of Lowell's "Lawrence in Arabia." It is an attempt to tell the story of Ward's life from a realistic point of view, with neither glamorous eulogies nor defamatory aspersions. Ward is pictured as the son of a Salem seafaring family, with a thrist for adventure and fame that can not be realized in a New England town where the glories of the clipper ship days are already waning.

Ward came out to China in 1859 with the intention of joining the Taiping rebels. When he arrived, he found that the Christianity which the Taiping leaders at Nanking professed to accept was not quite the same brand he had been taught in Sunday School Ward decided to fight for the Imperialists, whipped a bunch of foreign beachcombers from Shanghai into a semblance of an army, got most of them killed trying to take Sungkiang, and decided to attempt the unheard of—organize and discipline an army made up of Chinese. This he accomplished, captured many towns in Kiangsu and Chekiang, broke down the resistance of the Taipings, and was killed storming Ningpo on September 21, 1862, when ultimate victory of the Imperialist cause had already been assured.

The author of the book, Holger Cahill, is at much pains to cite documents in his careful comparison between Ward and his successor as commander of the "Ever Victorious Army," Chinese Gordon. Although Gordon's ability as a fighter is not disputed some of the myths that have sprung up concerning his personality are "debunked" in the volume at hand. The writer expresses the opinion that Gordon reaped the benefits of Ward's successes, and accomplished results only so long as he used Ward's methods.

Another of the heroes of Chinese history treated without gloves by Mr. Cahill is Li Hung-chang, famous Governor of Kiangsu, and one of the supposed giants of the 19th century. Li is pictured as having been much more selfish than noble, more interested in his own privy purse than in the success of the Imperialist cause, and mean in his tardy refusal to recognize Ward's contribution to the cause they both claimed to serve.

One of the most interesting parts of the book is the author's recital of the means by which China was lost to Christianity. It was at the time of the Taiping's greatest successes, when they had just established their capital at Nanking, and seemed destined to overthrow the Emperor. There was much foreign sentiment in favor of the "Christian brothers," and a better understanding of Christian principles by the Taipings might easily have led to an alliance between them and to the speedy overthrow of the Manchus. Hung Siu-tsuen, the "Heavenly King", called to Nanking his old teacher and missionary friend of Canton days, the Rev. Issachar J. Roberts, a Baptist preacher, and asked him to instruct the Taipings in the true ways of Christ After a residence in Nanking of 18 months, the Rev. Mr. Roberts became engaged in a violent dispute with the Taipings over the correct method of baptism. He insisted upon total immersion whereas the Taipings considered that sprinkling water over the heart was more symbolic and quite as satisfactory. The dispute could not be settled, and Roberts departed in a huff. The Taipings never learned to be good Christians, and the foreigners in China aligned themselves with the decadent dynasty at Peking.

G. V. A.

Recent Pamphlets Received

The current issue of *Opium, a World Problem*, published quarterly by the National Antie-Opium Association of China, 11 Hongkong Road, Shanghai, contains articles by S. Sze, president of the Central Union of Chinese Students; Dr. Chen Su-lan, of Singapore; and Bingham Dai, secretary of the National Anti-Opium Association of China.

Ford News (published at Detroit) in its April issue publishes a description of the Ford Motor Co.'s new plant at Stockholm, Sweden.

The National Committee of the Y.W.C.A.'s of China has issued a brochure outlining some of the outstanding work done by the Association in this country. There are in China 125 Student Associations and 46 City Associations. The total City membership is 31,921.

Hexagon, a builders' magazine published at 14 Museum road, Shanghai, in its May issue contains an article on Chinese Land Documents by H.M. Cumine.

The April 29 issue of *Foreign Policy Reports* is devoted to "Reparations and the Inter-Ally Debts in 1931." James W. Angell, discussing this subject, makes the significant statement "that the larger part of Germany's private debt and public reparation payments abroad, taking one year with another, are being met by the proceeds of foreign borrowing."

Kailan Mining Dispute Is Settled

A *Kuo Min* message from Tientsin May 29 stated that there were good prospects of resuming the transport of coal from the Kai-lan mines by the Peiping-Liaoning Railway, as an agreement had been reached whereby the Railway authorities had reduced their original demand of $1,300,000 for their services while the Mining Administration had also agreed to increase their offer of $1,000,000. The agreement was later approved by Kao Chi-i, Managing-Director of the Railway.

C. E. & M. Co. Dividend Postponed

The London office of the Chinese Engineering & Mining Co. announces that is has postponed the paying of a dividend owing to the fact that the present tonnage transported from the mines is only about forty per cent of normal, this being due to the fact that the Peiping-Liaoning railway "has deliberately and severely restricted transport of coal from the mines."

Shensi Magistrate, Feng Adherent, Executed

Chang Kung-fu, former magistrate of Weinan district, Shensi, was executed middle ol last month before a firing squad, on the orders of General Yang Fu-chen, following a conviction of malfeasance in office and corruption.

Chang, according to the charges against him, acquired a fortune of more than $2,000,000 during three years as magistrate of Weinan, which ended last fall with the defeat of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang. The money, the present Shensi officials declare, was raised through corrupt practises. He also was held responsible for the loss of 200 lives during tax riots last year. Farmers, forced by Chang to pay heavy taxes on their products, objected and are said to have been killed by Chang's men when they refused to pay the collectors. When General Yang's army entered Sian last year, Chang took to his heels and went into hiding, but was afterwards captured. News of his execution was suppressed for about a week.

"A Shanghai Duet"

Under the heading, "A Shanghai Duet", the *North China Daily News*, Shanghai, May 30, reprinted letters written to the *London Times*, one by W. E. Levenson, a former secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council, on May 13; and the other by O. M. Green, former editor of the *North China Daily News*, on May 14.

Mr. Leveson, after paying a general tribute to the self-governing community of Shanghai, pointed out the blunder of agreeing to cooperation with the Chinese so tardily; he couples with the statement that Shanghai must eventually go under Chinese jurisdiction the hope that the transfer will be made step by step and imperceptibly.

Mr. Green in a characteristic "die-hard" epistle advises firmness in dealing with the Chinese as regards the eventual turning over of Shanghai. Mr. Green is not in favor of the joint commission suggested by a statement in the House of Commons May 6 by Mr. Henderson, British Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

Military Airplanes in Collision at Nanking

Two airplanes belonging to the Aviation Administration of the Ministry of War collided in mid-air May 28 above the grounds of the Ming Palace Airdrome, Nanking. The impact took place when the two planes, one a Douglas and the other a Pelican, after completing their practice flights were on the point of making a landing.

Both planes fell to the ground, the first with its motor damaged and the second with its right wing slightly scratched. Yu Pin-cho and Chen Ming-chi, occupants of the Douglas plane, suffered injuries, those of the first-mentioned being of a serious character. Chao Ya, the pilot of the Pelican plane, although shaken, was none the worse for the experience.

The CHINESE NATION

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DEPARTMENTS

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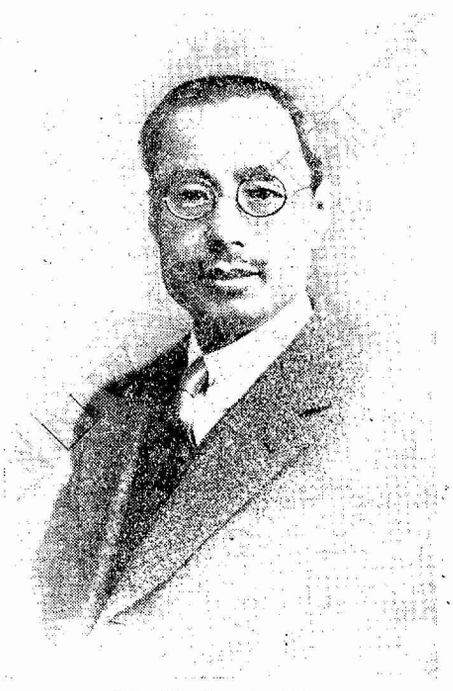
Who's Who in China

Hsu Kyia-shuh, judge; born at Hsih-Hsien, Anhwei, 1892; was graduated from the National Institute of Law and Political Science, Peking, 1914; appointed judge of the District Court of Chengtu, Szechuan, 1915 and promoted judge of the High Court of the same province 1916; transferred as chief judge of the District Court of Kaolang, Kansu, 1917 and concurrently professor at the Kansu Provincial College of Law and Political Science; chief procurator of the District Procuratorate of Kaolang Kansu, 1917-20; promoted chief procurator of the High Procuratorate, Kansu, Oct. 1920; later, he held the position as deputy director of the Kansu Provincial Anti-Opium Bureau; adviser to the Garrison Commander of Lun-Nan, Kansu, 1923; magistrate of Wushan, Kansu, 1924; judge of High Court of Anhwei, 1927; chief clerk of the Central Special Provisional Court in the Spring of 1928 and was appointed judge of the Shanghai Provisional Court in Oct. the same year; upon abolition of the Shanghai Provisional Court and establishment of the Special Area District Court in 1929, he was promoted presiding judge of the criminal division of the Shanghai Special Area District Court, which position he still retains, 1931; address: Criminal Division. Shanghai Special Area District Court, North Chekiang Road, Shanghai.

許家栻字伯龍
Hsu Kyia-shuh (Hsu Chia-shih)

Chen Chin-sien, college professor; born in Fat-shan, Kwangtung, 1877; was graduated from the University of California in 1907 with B. Sc. degree; was conferred the Chin-Shih degree in 1908 and made a Compiler in the Hanlin Academy in 1909 by the Late Ching Dynasty; director of the Fengtien Agricultural Experiment Station, 1907-12; Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, 1912-13 and concurrently Minister of Education, 1913; senator, 1918-21; professor of economics, Customs College, Peiping 1927 to the present; while as director of Fengtien Agricultural Experiment Station, he imported into Mukden 500 merino sheep and several Ayrshire and Hereford Cattle from U. S. A. in 1910 for improvement of the native stock and was awarded a distinguished prize at the Nan-Yang Exhibition at Nanking in 1911 for wool improvement; did irrigation work on the Yung-Ting River in Hopei to prevent flood in 1920 and made an irr igation level; made several reflecting telescopes from 5½ to 18 inches in diameter without aid of machinery; author of the following books: "My View of Integral Calculus," "Chen's Phonetic System," "Historical Sketch of Chinese Astronomy and Astronomical Instruments" "Development of Chinese Calender," "View of Life and the Future of the Nation," "Essays on the Theory of International Trade," "Retrospect and Prospect of Our import Duties," and "Eclipses in China as recorded in 4,000 years of Chinees History (in preparation); address: Customs College, Peiping.



陳振先字鐸士
Chen Chin-sien (Chen Cheng-hsien)

Spanish Republic Beset With Difficulties

The new Republican regime in Spain is not having altogether smooth sailing, principally due to a heavy drop in the value of the peseta. The Cabinet has refused to accept the resignation of Minister of Finance Prieto.

The decline of the value of the peseta, which was one of the troubles of the old government, has been accentuated by the huge withdrawals by monarchist and capitalist refugees. The total withdrawn is estimated at 800,000,000 pesetas, but it is assumed that the greater part of this amount has not actually left the country, while it is known that, before the revolution and especially during the dictatorial regime of General Prime de Rivera, when very severe penalties were threatened against any export of capital, King Alfonso, and others close to the royal family and the ruling class, found ways and means of transferring very large amounts to Paris.

The Republican government already some time ago announced that it was cancelling the loan agreement which the previous government had made with the Morgan syndicate for the purpose of stabilizing the peseta but in the meantime the new government is in negotiation with the Morgan syndicate for a loan to replace the one which was cancelled. Recent advices from Madrid stated that a representative of J. P. Morgan & Co. had arrived there and discussed with the Governor of the Bank of Spain the question of a loan of about Gold $20,000,000. The Minister of Finance was present at the interviews.

Meanwhile the strike situation in the Vigo district continues serious. A general strike was proclaimed as a protest against the repression of disorders at San Sebastian. A mass-demonstration at Barcelona attended by about 10,000 people expressed strong dissatisfaction with the new government and demanded the resignation of the Minister of Labor. The demonstrators threatened the declaration of a general strike of the dockers in case he remained in office. The Barcelona incident is the first open trial of strength between the trade-union movement under Social democrat leadership and the so-called unitary dockers union which is led by Communists.

Negotiations Continue for Rendition of French Mixed Court

A *Kuo Min* telegram from Nanking announces that as a result of recent conversations between Dr. C. T. Wang, Foreign Minister, and M. Wilden, French Minister, an agreement in principle regarding the rendition of the Mixed Court in the Shanghai French Concession has been practically reached. Details of the agreement are being worked out between Hsu Mo and Wu Kun-wu, representing the National Government, and M. Lagarde (Counsellor of the French Legation), and M. Koechlin, (Consul-General at Shanghai) representing the French Government. It is understood that following its rendition, the Court will be reorganized into a purely Chinese Court of Justice similar to that in the International Settlement.

A Rejoinder from Nanking in the Hallett Abend Controversy

A *Kuo Min* message from Nanking May 28, quotes a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with reference to the recriminations in connection with the incident concerning Hallett Abend, correspondent of the *New York Times*, as saying that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been perfectly within its rights in interpreting Mr. Abend's expression of regret as having been registered for the unfair and malicious reports, irrespective of any interpretation which may be placed thereon by Mr. Abend or his supporters.

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MEN AND EVENTS

(*Continued from page 29*)

Mahlon E. Perkins, Counseller to the U. S. Legation in Peiping, will shortly depart for the United States on a six months holiday.

H. R. Greatwood, representative of the Union Oil Company of California, has returned to Shanghai from a business trip to North China and Manchuria.

The death took place in Cleveland, Ohio, on May 1 of Lewis J. Owen, former treasurer of the University of Nanking, as the result of an automobile accident.

Jabin Hsu has tendered his resignation as a member of the Sino-Russian Commission to take up his appointment as Supervisor of Stock Exchanges in Shanghai.

Dr. and Mrs. D. J. Collins are departing shortly on a trip to the United States where Mrs. Collins will visit her parents, Congressman and Mrs. L. C. Dyer in St. Louis.

The American Food Products Company has consolidated its business with Connell Bros, with offices No. 17 The Bund, Shanghai.

Nelson Trusler Johnson, American Minister to China, arrived in Shanghai during the week from Nanking, where he had been in conference with Dr. C. T. Wang Minister of Foreign Affairs.

J. F. Malone, representative of American leaf tobacco interests stationed in Shanghai, departed this week for the United States on home leave. He will return to Shanghai in the autumn.

A flag raising ceremony in honor of Dr. Sun Yat-sen took place on board the new gunboat *Yat-sen* June 2, in the presence of Vice-Admiral Chen Shao-kuan, acting Minister of Navy, and officers.

Ma Chao-chun, Director of the Training Department of the Central Party headquarters at Nanking and Mrs. Ma departed during the week for America. Mrs. Ma will study labor conditions abroad.

Dr. John C. H. Wu, who was recently appointed adviser to the Shanghai Municipal Council, and T. K. Ho, who has been appointed Chinese Assistant Secretary to the Council' took up the duties of their new offices June 3.

On the occasion of the formal inauguration of the Sino-German radio service June 1, more than 400 messages were dispatched by the Government International Radio Station at Shanghai free of charge to various cities in Germany.

Mrs. J. Kleffel, wife of the manager of the American-Oriental Banking Corporation, is departing on June 26 for a visit to her parents at Carthage, Mo., where she will be joined this fall by Mr. Kleffel. They will return to China before the end of the year.

Prof. W. Leon Godshall, Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., is returning to China late this year for the purpose of delivering a series of lectures at University of Nanking, St. John's University, Lingnan University and also at Rikkyo University in Japan and the University of the Philippines. Prof. Godshall lectured in China previously in 1924-1925 under the auspices of the Penfield Traveling Scholarship of the University of Pennsylvania.

Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister, departed from Nanking June 4 for Peiping, it being announced that no progress had been made in the extrality negotiations with Dr. C. T. Wang. Sir Willian Peel, the Governer of Hongkong, is in the meantime arriving here and will later meet Sir Miles at the British Legation in the former capital.

Rev. Stephen Ch'en of Siakuan, Central China, recently spoke at a children's demonstration held by the London Missionary Society in London, Two thousand children were present. Under the guise of "introducing them to a friend" he related the story of his own life. He traced the story from his baptism as a child through his school days at Griffith John College to his career as a Pastor of the Church.

Dr. R. W Bruere, of the Institute of Social and Religious Research, New York, and C. H. Lowe, director of the Shanghai Y. M. C. A. Social Centre, started this week on a tour of Wusih, Nanking, Tsinan, Paoshan and Tientsin to investigate labor and industrial conditions. From Tientsin, Dr. Bruere will proceed to Japan via Korea. Mr. Lowe is due back in Shanghai June 14.

IN THE FIELDS OF FINANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION

(Continued from page 27)

be forthcoming from the rolled tobacco tax, the remaining $1,000,000 accruing from the cotton, flour, match and cement taxes. It is reported that the regulations covering the issue of the notes which have been submitted by the Ministry of Finance to the Legislative Yuan for consideration and approval will provide for the earmarking of one-tenth of the total amount of this tax for the purpose of meeting the service of the Loan.

Towering Apartment Mansions to Rise on Broadway Site in Hongkew

According to a report in the *Shanghai Times* on May 31, a 19-story building, called the Broadway Mansions, will shortly be built by the Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., on Broadway at the Woosung Road intersection in Hongkew District. The new structure will be the highest building in Shanghai, when completed. According to the designs of the building, the two lower floors will be used as shops and showrooms or cafe and restaurant, the third floor as office and club premises and the remainder of the building developed with apartments and flats of varying sizes. The apartments will be designed with the latest ideas and equipment, such as modern refrigerating, centralized ice chest system, incinerators, first class bathrooms, etc. A wireless equipment is being contemplated. It is also proposed to have seven-room and five-room suites built in a stylish manner, with rooms of generous proportions, while the best bed-rooms will have two bath-rooms each. Another feature will be a large number of bachelor apartments which will consist of only two rooms. The ground area of the proposed building will extend from Mactavish's corner on Broadway to the Merchants Service Club on Woosung Road corner and face direct south along the Bund overlooking the British Consulate Gardens and providing fine views of the River on both sides. The old shops now on the site will be razed and Broadway will be widened by a depth of 25 ft; the Mactavish Corner will be changed by a wide sweeping circular corner of 50 ft radius. As a novel departure from other apartment houses in Shanghai, the flats of the new building will be fringed with balconies of shallow proportion to relieve the heat of summer times. On the roof, a proper roof garden is also planned. The building will be equipped with four express passenger lifts and two service lifts. It is learned that building operations will be commenced in July and will probably take two years to complete. The structural framework of the building will be in reinforced concrete and it will be the first building of its kind in Shanghai rising to such a height to be built in this medium.

Sikong Situation Mystifies, as Conflicting Reports Are Received

The Sikong situation, which has recently become very tense with the alleged aggressive actions on the part of the bellicose Tibetan Ruler, the Dalai Lama, remains a mystery as regards its acutal condition, as conflicting reports are trickling in from the distant western border districts.

According to one report from Szechuan, the Dalai Lama has dispatched several thousands of infantry and cavalry troops to attack Sikong, which he claims as part of Tibet, along three different routes. Chuanhua has already fallen into the hands of the invaders and the magistrates have been disloged from their positions, whose whereabouts are unknown. Large detachments of the Dalai Lama's force are also said to be advancing on Taofu, Peitang (Capital of Sikong) and Litang on the Szechuan-Yunnan-Sikong border. It is feared that Peitang and Litang may be unable to stand the onslaughts of the Tibetan hordes and in case they should fall, Kongting, a very strategic city in Sikong, will also be threatened, and the entire Sikong Province may be lost to China. The people in Sikong are said to be in a terrorized state and have wired urgent messages to National Government, petitioning the latter to instruct General Liu Wen-hui, Chairman of Szechuan Provincial Government, to dispatch troops to meet the invaders and check the further progress of the Tibetan troops.

Other messages from Sikong and Szechuan, as received at Nanking by the Mongolian and Thibetan Affairs Committee, deny the seriousness of the situation, as reported in the press. While admitting there are some serious disputes between Tibet and Sikong, these messages state that no hostilities have actually commenced and the Dalai Lama's representative at Nanking dismissed the Sikong reports of Tibetans' aggressive actions as without foundation. He declared that the Dalai Lama has dispatched a personal delegate to Kongtai to receive the Government Commissioner for opening peace negotiations regarding the settlement of the situation which, he believes, will not develop into such serious proportions as to strain the amicable relations between the Tibetans and the Chinese in Sikong province. Acting upon this declaration, the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission has wired Tang Ko-shan, the Government's Peace Commissioner to Tibet to mediate the dispute between Sikong and Tibet, urging him to proceed to Kongtai to meet the Dalai Lams's delegate and open negotiations with him regarding a peaceful settlement of the situation. Meanwhile, the Dalai Lama has also personally telegraphed the National Government, stating that his representatives are on their way to Kan-chih and are ready to confer with the Government Commissioner over the Tibetan situation.

Notable Americans Give Lectures at Chiao-tung University

The following American advisors and professors gave lectures at Chiao-tung University at Siccawei, Shanghai, during the past semester: R. S. Norman, legal advisor to the Ministry of Railways, who lectured on the subject of self-realization from an ethical point of view; Professor C. H. Robertson of the Y. M. C. A. Bureau of Education, who demonstrated the wonders of electricity; Professor C. F. Remer of the University of Michigan who spoke on the new international economic position of the United States of America; Dr. John C. Ferguson of the China Society of Arts and Science, who explained why Chinese civilization should be preserved and promoted; Col. Arthur M. Shaw, advisor to the Chekiang Provincial Government and to the National Constructive Planning Commission, who discussed Engineering as a Profession and then in another evening considered the Size of Bridges and Culverts for Railways and Highways; and J. E. Baker, economic advisor to the Minister of Railways, who illustrated the relation between the development of nationalism internationalism and human achievements in communication and transporatation.

Japanese Chambers of Commerce Oppose Immediate Abolition of Extrality

The Japanese Chambers of Commerce and Industry in session in Tokyo last week decided to appoint a standing committee for the investigation of Sino-Japanese problems. A resolution was also adopted which declares that the immediate abolition of extrality in China is still premature in view of the present state of the country, though a policy of gradual abolition in conformity with other Powers may be followed if sufficient guarantees are obtained after the abolition of extrality. The resolution also called the attention of the Government authorities to the protection of the Japanese rights and interests in Manchuria and Mongolia. The readjustment of the South Manchurian Railway Company was also discussed.

The meeting was attended by representatives of the Japanese Chambers of Commerce from Dairen, Harbin Hankow, besides those of the Chambers of Commerce from the six largest cities of Japan. Telegrams of encouragement received from the Japanese Chambers at Shanghai, Tsingtao, Antung, and Tehling were read at the conference.

Former Governor of Hawaii Raps America's Oriental Exclusion Policy

The 18th National Foreign Trade Convention opened in New York May 27. James Farrell, the chairman of the organization and the President of the United States Steel Corporation in the opening address, said that America's high protective tariff is not alone responsible for the severe economic depression which the United States is experiencing. An outspoken criticism of the United States tariffs and a warning that Argentine might be forced drastically to retaliate were uttered at the Convention by Dr. Malbran, the Argentine Ambassador. He said that the United States tariff had in no way accomplished its purpose, and emphatically expressed the opinion that it was detrimental both to the United States and Argentina.

Wallace R. Farrington, publisher of the *Honolulu Star-Bulletin* and a former Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, said that America's Oriental exclusion laws and are like a mustard plaster applied for the purpose of exaggerating every possible point of irritation between the United States and the Orient. "The day is rapidly passing," said Mr. Farrington, "when business can be increased by kicking our customers in the shins."

Panchen Lama Reviews Tibet's Relations with China

In his concern over the Sikong situation the Panchen Lama paid a visit to President Chiang Kai-shek on May 25 and had a lengthy conference with him regarding the matter. Speaking at a reception given by President Chiang Kai-shek on the night on the same day, the Tibetan Leader emphasised the importance of national border defense and expressed the hope that the National Government will do everything in its power to ameliorate the conditions of the Tibetan and the Mongolian peoples

Reviewing the past history of relations between Tibet and China Proper, he said that such close affinity as now existed dated back to the Tang Dynasty. In the Ming Dynasty, Chung-Ko-Pa, then leader of the religious sects, divided up Tibet without sanction of the Imperial Authorities into two parts, namely, Outer Tibet and Inner Tibet: placing the former under the rule of Dalai Lama and the latter under that of the Panchen Lama. Later on when Tibet was beset by grave dangers of alien encroachment, the Tibetan Authorities had been anxious to appeal to the Chinese Government for assistance. Owing however to misunderstanding, communications were cut off. Thus it was not until nine years ago that he made his first trip to China Proper. But at the time, he said, there was no responsible Central Government in the country, to which he might apply for succor. Continuing, he said that he had made a careful study of the Late Leader Dr. Sun's Three Peoples' Principles. It was his firm conviction that, other than these Principles, nothing could bring about the salvation of the Nation and its liberation from the oppression of Imperialism.

Speaking of his impressions of the Capital, the Dalai Lama expressed his profound gratification at the rapid material progress of the Capital, the consolidation of the national foundation and particularly the constructive resolutions and plans adopted at the National People's Convention.

Owing to a slight indisposition, the Dalai Lama moved his residence on May 26 from Nanking to a temple in the outskirts of Nanking to recuperate his health and he is expected to remain in the Capital for some time before proceeding North. It is said that with the assistance of the National Government and settlement of his differences with the Dalai Lama, he may be enabled to return to Inner Tibet to resume his rule in his country, which he has not visited for the past nine years.

Extra-Concession Roads Issue May be Settled by Negotiations

In connection with the controversy over the jurisdiction of the extra-concession roads, an informal exchange of views was held on May 30 between the representatives of the Greater Shanghai Municipality and officials of the Shanghai Municipal Council, according to information emanating from Chinese official circles. During the discussions, it was stated that in view of the fact that these roads, particularly those in the western district, were built by the Settlement Authorities without knowledge or permission of the Chinese Authorities, the Chinese representatives asserted that the S.M C. can not legally claim jurisdiction over them, as they lay entirely in the Chinese territory. So far as the principle in regard to the matter is concerned, it was learned that the S.M.C. concurred with the views of the Chinese officials and had nothing to say otherwise, but the question of administration of these roads has to be settled at a further conference which will shortly be held, Since the opening of the negotiations, however, repairs to the roads by the Public Works Department of the S.M C. have been suspended. During the interim period, it was reported that owing to the heavy rainfalls during the past few weeks, the roads are now in a dilapidated condition and bridges are also in need of repair. It is not expected that repairs may be resumed pending the settlement of the controversy. The Extra-Concession Roads in dispute were built about five or six years by the S.MC. during the regime of Gen. Ho Feng-ling, when he was Occupation Commissioner of Shanghai and Woosung Area. Owing to the official indifference, no action was taken by the Chinese authorities to prevent the S M.C. from carrying on the roadbuiling in the Chinese territory. although the Chinese public opinion has protested against it for a long time. It is believed that with the present negotians being conducted between the Chinese officials and the S.M.C., the long-drawn out dispute may be settled in the near future.

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TIENTSIN

An Advertisement of the Chinese Government Railways

No. 2

A CHINESE SPECTATOR IN YANKEELAND

(Continued from page 12)

this country. In doing so, they point accusing fingers at owners of chop suey joints and laundries, totally oblivious of the economic circumstances that brought this condition into being. Yet these same Chinese students,—girls, too—go to Columbia, Chicago, and other such seats of learning which enroll students for courses in "Methods of experimental cookery," and "Principles of home laundering." Here you have Chinatown men excelling in subjects that American colleges teach and give degrees for.

A student at the University of Chicago, according to Flexner's new book on "Universities: American, English, German," got his M.A. for a thesis on "A Time and Motion Comparison on Four Methods of Dishwashing." Another got an M.A. for an "Analysis of Paring Knives in Terms of Time and Material Wastes in Paring Potatoes." New York University has a course in apartment keeping in which students learn by practice to mop floors, set tables, make beds and iron clothes.

Chop suey making has actually been taught in American colleges, and by the very men who man the kitchen in chop-suey restaurants. Americans are the world's gift to pseudo-educators. They fall for anything. All you got to do is to jargonize into technical chatter any subject in which money can be made, and it will be accepted as a course in the colleges and universities,

New York, May 1, 1931.

New Chinese Export Duty Now in Force

The new Chinese export duty rate went into effect June 1 and at the same time the intra-50-li Native Customs was abolished. The Customs authorities have ruled that goods on which old export rate has been paid, and for which the time limit of one year has not expired, if re-exported abroad on or after June 1 are to pay the difference, if any, between the old and new rates. Goods under export contracts made prior to June 1 if shipped abroad now, are to pay according to the new tariff. Duty treatment of products of privileged factories remains unchanged for the present.

With reference to the order abolishing the Native Customs, it is ruled that no duties will be levied on goods to or from the interior, though native goods shipped from Shanghai to an open port by inland waters will pay transhipment duties at the Custom House. Arrangements have been made by the Commissioner of Customs, Shanghai, for merchants who desire to do so, to have their contracts recorded at the Custom House, in the eventuality of there being recognized by the National Government as coming under the old export tariff.

Hall and Holtz Make Profit First Time in Several Years

The shareholders of Hall & Holtz, Ltd., a British company formed 39 years ago, to operate a department store, held their annual meeting in Shanghai May 29. W. S. Watson, acting chairman, pointed out that for the first time in several years there had been a profit on the year's working, namely $28,330,11. The overdraft with the bank had been reduced from $634,564,40 to $593,671,16 largely through the sale of the Company's property at Hankow, where increased land values had made possible a sale at double the book value. The chairman said the business is now in a sound condition and he hoped it would be possible to pay a dividend at no distant date.

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WHY NOT COME AND TRY?

China's Role in the Boston Tea Party

BY EDWARD HUNTER
(In the New York Sun)

Documents disinterred from among the oldest records stored in the British Legation in Peiping reveal that China provided "the straw that broke the camel's back" in relations between England and its American colonies, causing the immediate incident which led to the Revolution of 1776. These are old chronicles of the East India Company, consisting of reports made by employees of the firm in Canton in the Eighteenth Century, in which it is pointed out that the Chinese Empire was forcing British merchants to overstock with tea, and that as a result England would have to unload her surplus on her colonies, principally in America. The imposition of "taxation without representation" on this excess tea cause it to be dumped into the horbor at Boston.

The facts are revealed by Hosea Ballou Morse, an extensive writer on Chinese affairs. whose family originally settled at Dedham, Mass., in 1636, but left there for Halifax in 1775 because of Tory sympathies. Mr. Morse himself was born at Brookfield, Nova Scotia, and now lives in his retirement at Camberly, Surrey, England. He graduated from Harvard, because it is a tradition in the family upheld through the centuries that the sons go to this university to matriculate.

After leaving school, Mr. Morse came to China where he created a home for himself in the Customs and in Chinese government missions. While editing the musty records of the old East India Company, extending into five volumes, the last of which recently reached Peiping, to his surprise he came across numerous allusions which revived family recollections of the hectic times of 1776.

There was much difficulty in unearthing the records, for those dealing with the period between 1754 and 1774 were entirely missing from the archives of the India Office of the British Government. "There were, however, some who held the belief that duplicate records — the Canton office copies — had been deposited in the Legation at Peking, although all precise knowledge of them had been lost in London: and by pertinacity and diligent search they were brought to light and transmitted to London," Mr. Morse writes. "Though being stored in the dry atmosphere of Peking, they have escaped the hot-house air of sixty-five summers in Canton, but were subjected to the grime of Mongolian dust through sixty-five Peking winters."

The records reveal that efforts were made along two lines to relieve the glut on the London market caused by the enforced acceptance by British ships at Canton of more tea tea than they wanted. The shippers were offered the alternative of taking what they could get and clearing out. Therefore the firm reduced the number of British ships visiting Canton, the only Chinese port then open to the commerce of that country, "the other part of the effort being the attempt to unload the tea on the American colonists on very favorable terms."

The records show that the East India Company, which was connected intimately with the British ruling housei was controlled by a Court of Directors through which the decision was made to dump the tea upon the American colonists.

The American of to-day can find numerous thrilling passages in the unearthed records. Especially is this true of those parts which report the increasing number of fast clippers from the newly-born United States. Amazement is expressed in the old reports over the speed in which round trips were made, in one document sent home by an employee of the East India Company, a warning is given regarding this "obnoxious" competition.

The British records show, for instance, that despite the American preoccupation in the war of 1812, "Canton was visited during the season by not less than ten American vessels which came to engage in trade." Mr. Morse makes the additional comment: "Of these some were quite small, trusting apparently to their speed and insignificance for their safety: some of relatively larger size were heavily armed and manned, and moreover, for their further protection, were provided with letters of marque; some were at once small, well armed, and privateers."

The records also show that the War of 1812 embarrassed the Chinese Empire in its efforts to preserve neutrality, because the British would try to seize American ships on their arrival inside the territorial waters of the Celestial Empire. An incident which caused the

In the United States Court for China

In re. Estate of FREDERICK WILLIAM McINTYRE Deceased

Cause No. 3358
Special Proceeding No. 755
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims gainst the estate of Frederick William McIntyre deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before November 23, 1931, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, China, May 19, 1931.

Cornell S. Franklin, c/o Fleming, Franklin & Allman 21 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.

In the United States Court for China

In re. Estate of ROBERT V. PEARSON Deceased

Cause No. 3356
Special Proceedings No. 754
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of ROBERT V. PEARSON, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before November 23, 1931, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

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In the United States Court for China

In re
Estate
of
JOSEPH ALOYSIUS HENDRICKS,
Deceased

Cause No. 3360
Estate No. 756

NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Joseph Aloysius Hendricks, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before December 6 1931, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, China.
June 3rd. 1931.

Cornell S. Franklin,
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21 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.
Shanghai.

57-044

Chinese to halt all trade for a period was the seizure of the American clipper *Hunter* by the British war vessel *Doris*, as told in the quaint records.

A naive document of March 4, 1814, reads:

"The *Tamahanaha* (sic) American Schooner anchored at Whampoa last night from the N. W. Coast (of America) to which place she has been dispatched with the intelligence of the War. We understand she has brought on a valuable cargo of Skins, which had been collected by several vessels on the coast, as also a great part of their Officers and Crews. She carried 16 Guns and 14 men."

Records in later years have much to do with opium. The statement is found that American clippers carried the drug, but the complaint was not against the importation, but against the fact that the competition of Turkish opium sent on American ships was injuring the trade in Bengal opium carried aboard British vessels!

British Subject Charged with False Pretences in Arm Deal

James Christie was charged at the British Police Court during the week, on the complaint of Lee Ching-kiu, drill instructor to the Taishing (Kiangsu.) Protection Corps. with having obtained by false pretences $28,000, which was intended to have been used for the purchase of 200 German rifles and 50 pistols, which were not delivered. Lengthy evidence on both sides concerned the point of what actually had been done with the money that the complainant had paid, the validity or otherwise of a *huchao*, the non-arrival of a steamer, etc. Giving evidence in his own behalf the deferdant admitted having in January this year, at the time the contract was drawn up, received from the complainant $28,000, and claimed that practically the whole of it had been paid for benzine, petrol. oil, and other expenses connected with a schooner which he said was carrying the arms.

Huge Crop of Opium Being Harvested in Anhwei

The *N. C. D. News* correspondent at Fuchowfu, Anhwei, reports that harvest time has come for the tens of thousands of gay poppy fields in that section, adding: "While the big political meetings are being held in Nanking tons of opium are being started on their way to fill the opium pipes of the nation, from this district alone."

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market: Weak Business Done 2,400,000 Shares June 3

1930-1931 High	1930-1931 Low	Div.$ perSh.	STOCKS	Mon. June 1	Tues. Jun. 2
23½	11⅝	3.00	Adams Express	11⅝	11¼
42¾	20¼	1.60	Allis Chalmers	20¼	20
129¾	93	4.00	American Can	93	93⅛
51¾	22⅜	—	American &ForeignPower	22⅜	22¼
31⅝	11¼	—	American& For. Power W.	11¼	11⅝
58½	26	4.00	American Smelting	26	25
201¾	159½	9.00	American Tel. & Tel.	159½	158¼
130⅜	103¾	5.00	American Tobacco "B"	103¾	104
80¾	44	*3.00	American Waterworks	44	44
43¼	21⅜	1.50	Anaconda Copper	21⅝	19⅜
23⅝	11⅞	*1.00	Atlantic Refining	11⅞	11⅛
87⅞	45	5.00	Baltimore & Ohio	45	44
70⅜	38¾	6.00	Bethlehem Steel	38¾	39⅜
30¾	15¾	1.00	Borg Warner	15¾	15⅛
11⅜	5½	—	Calumet & Hecla	5½	Unq.
45⅜	25	1.25	Canadian Pacific Railway	25¼	25
131½	62⅞	6.00	Case J. I.	62⅞	63⅜
54⅛	28¼	3.00	Chesapeake Corp	28¼	28⅝
25¾	14	1.00	Chrysler	14	13⅝
20¾	10⅜	.30	Cities Service, Com.	10⅜	10⅛
45⅜	22¾	2.00	Columbia Gas & Electric	22¾	21½
16⅜	7	.75	Columbia Graphaphone	7	6¼
12	7	.60	Commonwealth &Southern	7	7⅛
2¾	1⅜	—	„ „ war.	1⅜	1⅜
109⅝	82⅛	4.00	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	83⅞	83¾
12	5⅜	—	Continental Oil	5⅜	5⅛
5⅞	2⅜	—	Curtiss Wright Co.	2⅜	2⅛
107	72	4.00	Du Pont de Nemours	72	72½
185¾	125½	5.00	Eastman Kodak	125½	122
61	31¾	6% S	Electric Bond & Share	37	31¾
38⅜	12¾	4.00	Fox Film "A"	15	14
12	4⅜	—	General Aviation	4⅞	5
54¾	36¼	1.60	General Electric	38¼	36⅝
56	43⅜	3.00	General Foods	43⅜	43⅞
48	31⅛	3.00	General Motors	31⅝	31½
84⅛	49½	5.00	General Railway Signal	Unq.	46⅞
42⅛	22	2.50	Gold Dust	22	22⅞
20⅞	8¾	—	Goodrich Rubber	8¾	8½
52¾	31	3.00	Goodyear Tire& Rubber	31	31
22⅝	11	2.00	Granby	11	10¼
26	11	1.00	Hudson Motors,	11	11⅛
62½	28½	4.00	International Cement	28¼	27⅞
4	1¼	—	International Combu. Eng.	1¼	1⅜
60½	39¾	2.50	International Harvester	39¾	39¾
20⅛	10	.60	International Nickel	10	9½
38¾	18¾	2.00	International Tel.& Tel.	22¼	21½
80¾	41⅝	3.00	Johns Manville	42⅞	44⅝
15½	7⅜	—	Kelvinator	8¼	8¼
31½	15⅝	2.00	Kennecott	15⅝	14⅝
27¾	20⅝	1.60	Kreuger & Toll	19½	19⅝
34⅞	17⅛	1.00	Kroger Grocery	24¼	24
91	62⅛	4.00	Liggett & Myers, "B"	62⅛	64½
63½	36½	3.00	Loew's: Inc	36½	36⅝
20⅛	11⅜	—	Lorillard P Co. (com-)	13½	13
18½	9⅜	—	Ludlum Steel	9⅜	8⅛
29¼	15¾	—	Montgomery Ward	16½	16¼
40⅞	21¼	4.00	Nash Motors	22¾	21⅛
14¾	6¼	1.00	Nevada Consolidated Co.	6¼	6⅜
132¼	73½	6.00	New York Central	73½	71¾
11	4⅜	—	North American Aviation	——	7
69½	45	3.00	Pacific Lighting	49⅝	48⅝
11⅞	5⅝	.60	Packard Motor	5⅝	5½
50¼	21	4.00	Paramount—Publix Corp	21	20⅛
64	42¾	4.00	Pennsylvania Railroad	42¾	42⅜
8½	5	.20	Pennroad Corporation	5⅛	5¼
16⅝	5¼	—	Phillips Petroleum	5¼	4¾
96½	73⅞	3.40	Public Service of N. Jersey	73⅞	73½
27½	12	—	Radio Corporation	14	13⅜
24½	11⅝	—	Radio-Keith Orpheum	11⅝	11¼
53	40⅝	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	45½	45
63¼	44⅞	2.50	Sears Roebuck	47¼	46⅛
10¼	4¾	—	Shell Union	4⅞	4¾
23¾	11⅜	—	Simmons Company	11⅜	10¾
54½	40	2.00	SouthernCalifornia Edison	40	38½
20½	15⅜	1.20	Standard Brands	15⅜	15¼
88⅜	56¼	3.50	Standard Gas & Electric	56¼	55¾
52½	32	*1.00	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	32	30⅝
26	15	1.60	Standard Oil of New York	15	14⅛
36¼	19	3.00	Texas Corporation	19	18¼
55¾	34⅛	4.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	34¼	29⅜
59	35½	3.00	Timken Roller Bearing	35½	33
18	7½	1.00	Trans America	7½	7⅛
72	44⅛	2.60	Union Carbide & Carbon	44⅛	44¼
205⅛	142	10.00	Union Pacific Railway	142	137⅛
38⅞	22¼	—	United Aircraft& Transp't	23⅝	22½
31¼	14¼	.75	United Corporation	18½	18
20⅜	10½	—	U.S. Rubber	10½	10⅛
152⅜	85¼	7.00	U.S. Steel	85¼	83⅜
76¾	24	3.00	Vanadium	24	23½
20⅜	5	—	Warner Bros. Pictures	6⅜	5¾
107¾	57	4.00	Westinghouse E. & M.	58	58½
65¾	51⅜	2.40	Woolworth	63½	63⅛
			Call Money	1½%	1½%

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Many Distinguished Guests Attend Dr. C. T. Wang's Garden Party

Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mrs. Wang gave a party at the Shanghai office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Friday, May 29, at which more than five hundred guests were present. A special orchestra furnished music for dancing.

The guests included Johan Hultman, Minister for Sweden; Gen. M. Piedra, Minister for Cuba; Ludvig Aubert, Minister for Norway; Dr. Robert Feitsher, Minister for Czecho-Slovakia; M. Shigemitsu, Acting Minister for Japan; Hulusi Foat-Tugay, Acting Minister for Turkey; Georges Weydenthal, Representative for Poland; Mayor Chang Chun; Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industries; the senior consul, Edwin S. Cunningham; J. F. Brenan, British consul-general and other members of the consular body; Chiang Tso-ping, Minister to Berlin; Wang Shiao-lai, president of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce; Dr. P. W. Kuo, chief of the information bureau of the Ministry of Industries; Yu Yah-ching, a leading merchant—in addition to leading foreign and Chinese merchants, members of the Shanghai International and French Muncipal Councils, members of the Chinese and foreign Chambers of Commerce, college educators and philanthropists; also a group of members of the Japanese Diet visiting in China, as well as a number of foreign correspondents.

The occasion was to serve as a celebration of the establishing of the National Government in Nanking on April 18, the function having been postponed owing to the sessions of the National People's Convention.

Residents of French Concession Object to New Street Car Line

Twenty-five property owners and residents have sent a petition to the French Municipal Council against the building on Route de Say Zoong of a new section of tramway extending from Avenue Joffre to Avenue Haig, a distance of perhaps a quarter of a mile. W. W. Lockwood in a letter to the daily press joins in the protest, pointing out that is an anachronism, when in Europe and America street car lines are being taken off the streets, for the French Council to permit a new line to be built in a place where it interferes with ordinary traffic and adds to the noise of a residential district. Another correspondent favored the building of the new line.

Sikh, Wanted by Foreign Municipality, Freed by Chinese

Chanan Singh, an Indian who was arrested last January on a charge of communistic activities, and who later escaped from the Isolation hospital and took refuge in the Sikh church in Chinese territory, and whom the Chinese ever since had held in custody and refused to turn over to the Municipal authorities, was released during the week and is now stated to be living in Chinese territory, just outside of the International Settlemet limits. No announcement has so far been made whether the Municipal authorities intend to continue the proceedings against him or not.

Exchange Circular for the week ending Wednesday, 27th May, 1931.

Monday of this week being Whit Monday Banks and places of business were closed.

A further decline has taken place since our last, combined with a general feeling of depression. It is becoming increasingly plain that a revival of Trade, and the necessary confidence that recovery is imminent has been again postponed. Silver is in as bad a plight as ever, though some are pinning their faith to the fundamental law of supply and demand and point to the considerable curtailment of production, which, they claim must make its influence felt sooner or later. Advices from abroad this week have been uncommonly bearish.

The threats of the development of Civil War between the National Government and Canton have overshadowed everything else.

Silver:—Opened on the 21st, at 12⅝d. spot and 12 3/16d, forward and G. $.27½: closes to-day at 12½d. and 12 7/16d, and G. $.26¾.

China bought and sold; India and the Continent sold. America appeared inclined to sell, and general advices reported an easy situation.

Exchange:—The official T/T rate on London opened on the 21st, at 1/2 1/16d, was lowered on the 23rd to 1/2 3/16d, and later in the day to 1/2 1/16d. On resuming business on Tuesday was again lowered to 1/2d.

Opened on the 21st inst, at 1/2 1/16d, and G. $.29¼ for T/T on London and New York: 4 m/s Cr. 1/3d. and G. $.30⅜: Yen Cross rate 49.42: Yen 166: Gold Bars 773.80. After erratic movements up and down of ⅛ and ¼ respectively during the day, we closed with a quiet market at 1/2 3/16d, and G. $.29⅜. Gold Bars at 776.90.

On the 22nd inst, except at the opening 1/2 1/16d. and G. $.29¼ were available all day or T/T. A fair amount of export paper was fixed on the basis of 1/3d. and 1/3 1/16d, for 4 m/s. Gold Bars opened at 775, closing at 775.70.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ... ... Tls. 91,215,000 an increase of Tls. 2,437,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars $ 161,610,000 an increase of $ 550,000
Estimated value Tls. 209,574,000 as against Tls. 224,451,000 held at this time last year

†	Average rates for April	Thursday May 21	Friday May 22	Saturday May 23	Monday May 25	Tuesday May 26	Wed. May 27
Bank's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing		opening closing	opening closing
T/T on London	1/3.136	1/2 1/16	1/2 1/32	1/2 3/8		1/2	1/2
D/Dfts ,,	—	1/2 1/32	1/2 1/32	1/2 3/16		1/2	1/2
4 m/s ,,	—	1/2 9/16	1/2 9/16	1/2 7/16		1/2 7/16	1/2 7/16
T/T on India	84,717	81	81	80¼		78½	78½
T/T on France	783,609	751	751	745		725	725
T/T on N.Y.	30,647	29 3/8	29 3/8	29 1/8		28 3/8	28 1/8
T/T on Demand		29 3/8	29 3/8	29 1/8		28 3/4	28 3/4
T/T on Hamburg R. M.		123¼	123¼	122¼		119	119
T/T on H'kong	78.641	81 nom.	80⅛ nom.	80⅛ nom.		80⅛ nom.	80½ nom.
T/T on Japan	161.196	168½	168½	169¾		174¼	174¼
T/T on Batavia	76.348	73	73	72½		70½	70½
T/T on Straits	183.402	191½	191½	193¼		198½	198½
Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. Cred.&D/A	1/4.011	1/3 3/8	1/3 3/8	1/3 1/4		1/2 7/8	1/2 7/8
4m/s B/L D/P	—	1/3½	1/3½	1/3 3/8		1/3	1/3
6m/s ,, B/L Cred&D/A	1/4.261	1/3 5/8	1/3 5/8	1/3½		1/3 3/8	1/3 3/8
4m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	833.217	800	800	794		775	775
4m/s N.Y.Lc.	32.527	31⅛	31⅛	30⅞		30⅜	30⅜
4m/s ,, Docs.	—	31⅜	31⅜	31⅛		30⅜	30⅜

BANK HOLIDAY

†Based on Daily Official quotation, highest rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	May 12	May 22	May 23	May 25	May 26	May 27
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence						
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	12⅝	12½	12⅝		12 1/16	12½
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	G.$.27½	G.$.27½	G.$.27⅜		G.$.26½	G.$.26¾
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	Tls. 775.00	Tls. 775.70	Tls. 794.60		Tls. 807.0	Tls. 801.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	Tls. 112.50	Tls. 112.60	Tls. 112.40		Tls. 112.60	Tls. 112.60
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	72.9125	72.85	72.925		72.925	72.9375
*Closing Price in London for Previous day	1/16	1/16	1/16		1/16	1/16
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day ...						

HOLIDAY

Bank of England rate of discount	2½%	London on Paris	T/T 124.32
Bank of France rate of discount	2 %	New York on London	T/T 4.86 1/32
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	2 1/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 1/16
,, ,, 4 ,,	2 3/16%	Hongkong on London	T/T 11 5/8
,, ,, 6 ,,	2¼%	Kobe on London	T/T 2/0 3/8

FEARON, MAITLAND and SHAW

The National City Co. Gold Band Quotations Received From Head Office

May 28, 1931.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	73	—
City of Antwerp	5 % Dec. 1, 1958	102¼	4.85
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	75	8.29
Canadian National Railway Co.	5 % Oct. 1, 1969	108	4.56
Chile Government ..	6 % Jan. 1, 1961	55¼	12.12
City of Vienna	6 % Nov. 1, 1952	88	7.10
City of Yokohama ..	6 % Dec. 1, 1961	99⅞	6.01
German General Electric (A. E. G.)	6 % May 1, 1948	88	7.24
German Central Bank for Agriculture.. ..	6 % Apr. 15, 1938	82¼	9.42
Greek Government ..	6 % Feb. 1, 1968	87	6.99
Japanese Government	6½% Feb. 1, 1954	105¼	6.03
Kingdom of Italy.. ..	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	100½	6.95
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd.	6 % July 1, 1954	45	—
Nord Railway Co. ..	6½% Oct. 1, 1950	107½	5.96
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp.	5½% Nov. 1, 1957	99½	5.54
Oriental Development Co.	5½% Nov. 1, 1958	94½	5.91
Paris - Lyons - Med. Railroad Co.	7 % Sept. 15, 1958	106¾	6.47
Republic of Costa Rica (Pacific Rwy.)	7½% Sept. 1, 1949	70	11.43
Republic of Finland ..	5½% Feb. 1, 1958	80½	7.14
Republic of Peru	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	17	—
Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp. w.w.	6 % Aug. 1, 1953	75¾	8.44
Saxon Public Works ..	6½% May 1, 1951	75	9.27
Saxon State Mortgage Institution	6½% Dec. 1, 1946	82	8.63
Toho Electric Power Co. Notes (Japan)	6 % July 1, 1932	100¼	5.78
Tokyo Electric Light Co. (Japan)..	6 % June 15, 1953	85½	7.34
Ujigawa Electric Power Co. (Japan)	7 % Mar. 15, 1945	101¼	6.86
U. S. of Brazil	6½% Oct. 1, 1957	37¼	—
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	23¼	—
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	Common Stock	54	—
Belgian National Rway. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock ..	6 % (American Sh.)	79½	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	46	—
Standard Oil Co. of New York	Common Stock	16¾	—
United Aircraft & Transport Corp. ..	Common Stock	26	—
Vacuum Oil Co.	Common Stock	32	—
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6½% July 1, 1944	69	11.05
Cuban Dominican Sugar Corp.	7½% Nov. 1, 1944	9⅞	—
Pennsylvania - Dixie Cement Corp.	7% Cum. Pfd. Stock	14⅛	—
State of Minas Geraes Series "A"	6½% Sept. 1, 1959	30	—

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

Republic of China Gold Loan	5 % 1925	74	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped ..	5 % 1913/60	67	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 % 1913/60	65	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5 % 1912	42½	—
Shanghai Nanking Railway	5 % 1904/08	47½	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway ..	5 % 1908/38	83	—
Hukuang Railway ..	5 % 1911/1951	25½	—
Tientsin Pukow Railway	5 % 1908/09	25	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable, and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

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WALES MARU, March 16.

(Agents: Showa Shipping Co.)

From U. S. of America

Borax, Refined	*Pls.*	992
Newspapersr, Old	,,	420

PRESIDENT GARFIELD, Mar. 16.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton Duck, White	*Yds.*	752
,, Velvests, Dyed	,,	138
,, Voile, Printed	,,	3,184
Rubber Tires:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	*Pcs.*	155
Cotton, Raw ... *Bls.* 200	*Pls.*	726
,, Thread, Embroidery, in Skeins	,,	26
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Bolts and Nuts	,,	13
Wire	,,	75
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Pipe Fittings	,,	28
Rope	,,	201
Zinc Plates	,,	39
Ammonia, Anhydrous	,,	15
Pineapples	,,	58
Ink, Printing	,,	74
20 per cent. strength	,,	1,029
50 ,, ,,	,,	75
Indigo Grains, Artificial:		
60 per cent. strength	*Pls*	37
Leather, Cow, Patent	,,	3
Newspapers, Old	,,	735
Oranges, Fresh	,,	142
Paper, Common Printing	,,	916
Shrimps, Dried	,,	496
Sugar, Refined	,,	18
Sugar of Milk	,,	84
Cigars	*Mille*	18
Dyes, Aniline *Pkgs* 1016 *G. Units.*		64,083
Automobiles, Parts of	,,	7,565
Machinery, & Parts of	,,	19,998

DIANA DOLLAR, March 17.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Flour, Wheat	*Pls.*	2,378
Leather, Sole	,,	21
Timber:		
Laths	*Pcs.*	2,370
Softwood:		
Rough Hews	*Sup ft.*	31,660
Ordinary, Sawn	,,	2,183,829
Merchantable	,,	476,702

TAKETOYO MARU, March 17.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Pongees, Honan	*Pls.*	9,?6
Tea, Green:		
Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	100
,, Hangchow	,,	169
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	146
,, ,, Hangchow	,,	405
,, ,, Wenchow	,,	23
Gunpowders Ningpo	,,	14
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	368

SHINYO MARU, March 18.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw *Bls.* 900	*Pls.*	3,273
Rubacco, Tubes, Old	,,	16
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	3,688

EMPRESS OF JAPAN, March 18.

(Agents: Canadian Pacific S. S. Co. Ltd.)

From U. S. of America.

Cobalt, Oxide of	*Pls.*	4
Leather, Cow, Patent	,,	5

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, March 20.

(Agents: Canadian Pacific S. S. Co Ltd.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, S'hai... *Bls.* 260	*Fls.*	256.58
Yellow, Tsintao ,, 45	,,	43.64
,, Shanghai ,, 5	,,	4.92
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, Dairen *Bls.* 120	,,	125.48
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai *Bls.* 53	*Pls.*	50.41
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	89 06
Cotton Yarn, Waste	,,	111
Straw Braid	,,	65
Wool, Sheep's	,,	532
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	201
,, Fox, ,,	*Pcs.*	305
,, Lamb, ,,	,,	5,872
,, Dog, ,,	,,	4,500
,, Kid, ,,	,,	5,309
,, Weasel, with Tails,	,,	20,000

PRESIDENT JACKSON, March 20.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:		
American ... *Bls.* 1,499	*Pls.*	5,505
Zinc Sheets	,,	20
Cheese	,,	16
Canned Fruits	,,	200
Milk, Evoporated	,,	66
Oranges, Fresh	,,	19
Newspapers, Old	,,	840
Pitch	,,	620
Sugar, White	,,	154
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	7,349
Coffee	*Lb.*	800
Lemons, Fresh	*Mille*	43
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	129
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
For Motor-cars	,,	71
Motor-cars, and Parts of	*G. Units*	1,577

JAVANESE PRINCE, March 23.

(Agents: Furness (Far East), Ltd.)

To U. S. of America.

Antimony Regulus	*Pls.*	420
Oil, Tea	,,	307
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	626

HOKUROKU MARU, March 24.

(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai *Bls* 210	*Pls.*	206.97
Silk Cocoon Strippings:		
Shanghai *Bls.* 87	,,	277.71
Silk "Bourrettes":		
Shanghai *Bls* 103	,,	345.85
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	8.25
Antimony, Crude	,,	840
,, Regulus	,,	420
Beans, Green, Small	,,	750
Hides, Buffalo	,,	317
Seed, Sesamum	,,	7,699
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	751
,, Sheep, ,,	*Pcs.*	8,000
,, Lamb, ,,	,,	7,000
,, Rabbit, ,,	,,	10,000
,, ,, Tanned	,,	1 000

GOLDEN PEAK, March 25.

(Agents: States S. S. Co)

To U. S. of America.

Silk Piece Goods	*Pls.*	5.35
,, Pongees, Shantung	,,	11 92
Antimony Regulus	,,	420
Cotton Rags, Old	,,	957
Feathers, Goose	,,	22
,, Duck	,,	344
Hair, Human	,,	126
Nutgalls	,,	435
Oil, Wood	,,	622
Seed, Sesamum	,,	62,796

FERNMOOR, March 27.

(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw... *Bls.* 3,713	*Pls.*	7,540
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Sheets	*Pls.*	672
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	,,	172

COLUMBIA, March 27.

(Agents: Furness (Far East), Ltd.)

From U. S. of America.

Timber, Hardwood:		
Logs,	*Sup ft.*	201,132
Timber, Softwood:		
Ordinary, Sawn	,,	1,655,811
Merchantable	,,	185,779

CORNEVILLE, March 27.

(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Brassware	*Pls.*	29
Bristles, Assorted	,,	23
Seed, Sesamum	,,	18,542
Wool, Sheep's	,,	1,067
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	455

HIYE MARU, March 28.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai *Bls.* 305	*Pls.*	300.56
,, Dairen, etc. ,, 20	,,	20.29
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, Dairen *Bls.* 80	*Fls.*	82.29
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai *Bls.* 35	*Pls.*	32.99
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	21.00
Tea, Black, other kinds, Hangchew	,,	48
Cotton Yarn, Waste	,,	183
Hair, Human	,,	142
Intestines, Pig, Salted	,,	2
Skins Lamb, Untanned	*Pcs.*	1,000
,, Weasel, with Tails, Large	,,	15,427
,, Weasel, with Tails, Small,	,,	9,520

KWANSAI MARU, March 30.

(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha)

From U. S. of America

Cotton, Raw *Bls.* 1,900	*Pls.*	6,717
Copper Bars	,,	31
Nickle Anodes	,,	16
Iron and Steel Ungalvanized Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	375
Aluminium Sheets	,,	135
,, Powder	,,	8
Aluminium-foil	*P's.*	109
Cement	,,	75
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	733
Tabacco, Leaf	,,	7,837
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	2,599
Motor Passenger Cars	*Pcs.*	1
Dyes, Aniline *Pkgs.* 24	*G. Units*	2,824
Machinery, & Parts of	,,	49,932

RYO O MARU, March 31.

(Agents: Showa Shipping Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw *Bls.* 1,400	*Pls.*	4,900
Borax, Granulated	,,	827
Paper, Chipboard	,,	7,076
Soda, Caustic	,,	1,679
Ink, Priting	,,	78
Rough Hewn	*Supft.*	193,679

ELDENA, March 31

(Agents: Lloyd Everett, Incorporated.)

From U. S. of America

Cotton, Raw *Bls.* 1,107	*Pls.*	3,906
Asphalt	,,	786
Grease	,,	42
Oil, Kerosene:		
American, in Case	*Galls.*	73,870
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	7,741

NIEL MAERSK, March 31.

Agents: Rioka Soko Kabushiki Kaisha

From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Hoop Ends	*Pls.*	465
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	2,550
,, ,, Scraps	,,	63
,, ,, Scraps	,,	131
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	,,	374
Newspapers, Old	,,	3,001
Paper, Writing	,,	36
,, Boxboard	,,	3,128
,, Cover	,,	7
,, Waxed	,,	68
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	4,724
Typewriters	*Pcs.*	7
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	17,455
Enamelled Ironware	*G. Units.*	675
Motor-cars, Parts of	,,	4,049

PUBLICATIONS ON CHINA AND WORLD AFFAIRS

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